THE

SPORTING MAGAZINE:

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

Of the Transactions of the Turf, the Chase, and every other Diversion interesting to the Man of Pleasure, Enterprise, and Spirit.

FOR MAY, 1793.

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Manchester	

Richly ornamented with Two beautiful Engravings.—1. THE [...] OF THE FOX, taken from the Great Picture by Gilpin, p[...] Colonel Thornton. 2. An accurate and perspective VIE[W ...] VETERINARY COLLEGE,

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

And Sold by J. WHEBLE, No. 18, Warwick Square, near St. Paul's; at WILL. BURREL's Circulating Library, Newmarket; and by every Bookseller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Hawk, or the Fatal Effects of Precipitation; an Asiatic Tale from Abulfazel, is received, and shall make its appearance in our next.

OUR Bows in France, by T. N. shall have a passage in the same vehicle.

THE Sportsman to his Pipe, by the same author, shall also occupy a place.

ANGLING, a Dialogue, is received.

A WELL-KNOWN Character on the Turf, by a Sportsman, cannot possibly be admitted.—"Praise undeserved, is satire in disguise."—If meant *seriously*, such extravagant panegyric must disgust even the person who is so be praised; if *ironically*, the long-robed gentlemen at Westminster-hall may, perhaps, deem it a false, scandalous, and seditious Libel.

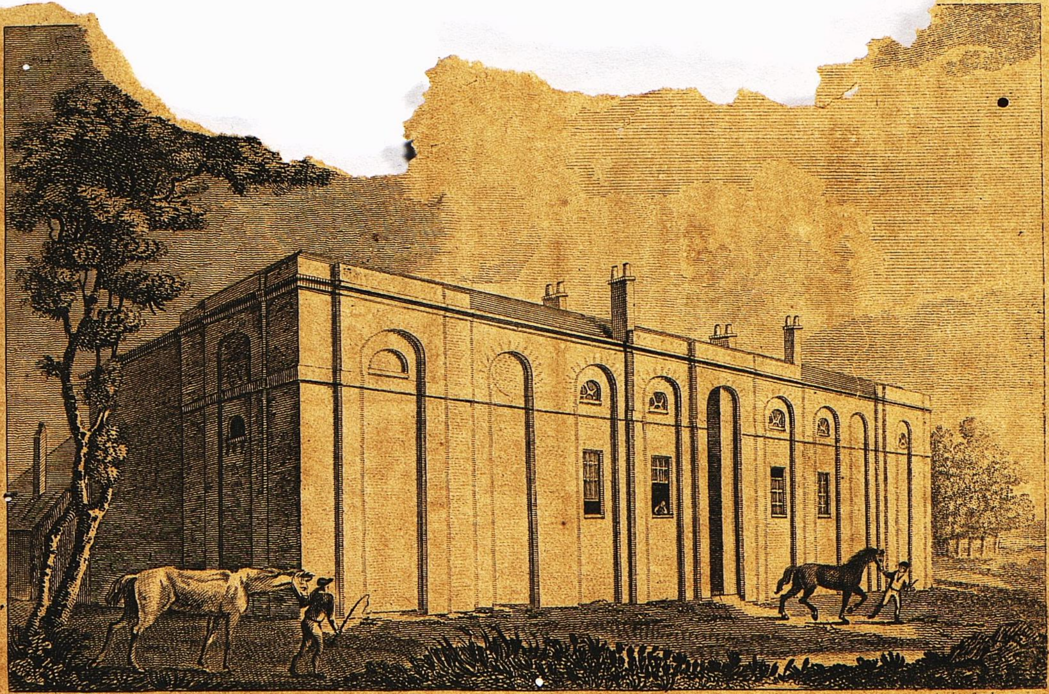
CURIOUS Account of the Fandango, a Spanish Dance, is under consideration. It has sufficient merit to recommend it to a place, but we have our doubts whether it is not without the line of our limitation.

MONEY-HUNTING, by Elwes, jun, seems to fall under the same predicament.

...ing, a new Song, by Nimrod, has but one fault. It is con... too long. We wish the author could have found leisure to ...ss of it. An admired Bard once apologised for the length of ..., by saying, "I had not time to make it shorter."—Chevy ... point of quantity, hardly vies with this voluminous produc... ...ox-Hunting.

... Hint shall be attended to. We are entirely of his opinion, ...e Natural History of such Quadrupeds, Birds, &c. as are pe...ly the objects of the Sportsman's attention, perfectly coincides ... our Plan. We shall, as he recommends, consult Buffon, and ...writers of established reputation on this interesting subject, as ...s solicit the communications of our Friends who have applied ...elves to this agreeably study.

...tures of A. Z, are foreign to our Plan.



Barrow del. Cook sculp.

Perspective View of the VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE

Sporting Magazine

For MAY, 1793.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

[*Embellished with a beautiful and picturesque Representation of that noble Building.*]

IN consequence of the variety of matter, which we have been induced to insert, with a desire of obliging our numerous readers, since the publication of our First Number, to notice the VETERINARY INSTITUTION, for a particular account of which, we refer them to page 40. As a prelude, however, to our intention of occasionally giving such remarkable cases, as fall within the province of the ingenious and learned professor, Mr. St. Bell, we beg leave to present our friends *with a beautiful Copp[...] of the Buildi[...] Account of a* [...]n[...] *gular,* OPERA[...]ON, *a* FILLY *foaled with* [...]

Among the nume[...] cured at, and discharg[...] Infirmary of the Vete[...] lege, is a very singular [...] a filly foaled with six f[...] was sent to the college fo[...] pose of having the two sup[...] ones removed. This difficu[...] extraordinary operation was [...] formed by the professor with so much success, that the subject (which, but for the removal of these supernumerary feet, could never have been of the smallest utility to the owner) retains the most perfect use of its limbs, and pro-

mises

mises to be a very useful and valuable animal. — What rendered this case more particularly curious, and the operation so difficult, was, that these extraordinary feet were not mere excrescences, which nature sometimes, in one of her wanton moods, is pleased to affix to some part of an animal, and therefore to be taken away without difficulty or hazard, but they were closely attached to the inside of the fetlock joints, by a separate and most perfect articu-[illegible]n, that they were, in every [illegible]t, completely organized with [illegible] muscles, hoofs, &c. [illegible] therefore only have been [illegible]ssfully detached, but by [illegible] of a skilful operator, and [illegible] professor.

[illegible] FOR BUYING HORSES.

[illegible]ED. — The breed of a [illegible] should be known from [illegible]rt, a man's own know-[illegible] some known and [illegible] by which one [illegible]ry, is distin-[illegible] as the Nea-[illegible] n by his long [illegible]nis by his small [illegible]bary by his fine head [illegible]of, the Dutch by the [illegible]of his legs, and the [illegible] his general strong knit-[illegible]er; and so of many

[illegible]*lour*.—Though there are [illegible]orses of all colours, some [illegible] ought to deserve a preference [illegible] account of their colour: as the dapple grey for beauty; the brown bay for service; the black, with silver hair, for courage; and the liard and true-mixed roan for countenance. The sorrel, the black without white, and the unchangeable iron grey, are reckoned choleric; the bright bay, flea-bitten, the black with white marks, are sanguinists; the black, white, yellow, dun, kite-glued, and the pye-bald, are phlegmatic; and the chesnut, the mouse dun, the red bay, and the blue-grey, are melancholy.

For *pace*, in general, with either trot, amble, rack, or gallop; the purpose for which the horse is bought, is to be considered; particularly if he is intended for the war, running, hunting, or a man's own pleasure, the trot is to be preferred; and this motion is known by a cross moving of the horse's limbs, as when the far fore-leg, or near hinder-leg, or the near fore-leg, and the far hinder-leg, move and go forward in one instant: and in this motion, the nearer the horse takes his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the shorter is his pace; for to take up his feet in a slovenly manner, shews stumbling and lameness; to tread narrow or close, shews interfering or falling; to step uneven, indicates toil and weariness; and to tread strong, shews over-reaching.

Ambling is usually chosen for ease, and is a motion contrary to trotting; for in this pace, both the feet on one side must move equally together; that is, the far fore-leg and the far hinder-leg, and the near fore-leg and the near hinder-leg; and this motion must be just, smooth, large, and nimble; for to tread false, takes away all ease; to tread rough, shews rolling; and to tread slow, shows a false pace; which never continues, and also indicates lameness.

Racking is a pace required for buck-hunting, galloping on the highway,

highway, &c. and is the same motion as ambling, but with a swifter time, and a shorter tread.

Galloping is the last, and must be joined to all the other paces; and this every trotting and racking horse naturally does, but the ambler is a little aukward at it, because the motions are the same; because a swifter pace being required than he has formerly been accustomed to, he manages his legs confusedly and disorderly; but being trained gently, and taught to understand the motion, he will perform this business as well as any trotting horse. In a good gallop, observe that the horse takes up his feet nimbly from the ground, but does not raise them high, that he neither rolls nor beats himself, that he stretches out his fore legs, follows nimbly with the others, and neither cuts under his knee (which is called the swish cut) nor crosses, nor claps one foot on another, and always leads with his fore foot, and not with his near: such a horse is said to gallop truly, and is the fittest for speed, or any swift employment; but if he gallops round, and raises his fore-feet, he is then said to gallop strongly, and not swiftly, and is the fittest for the great saddle, the army, and strong encounters; if he gallops slow, yet sure, he will serve for the road; but if he labours his feet confusedly, and gallops painfully, the buyer may conclude that he is good for no galloping purpose.

His *nature*.—In this, consideration must be had respecting the purpose for which the horse is bought; always having in contemplation that the largest are fittest for strong occasions and great burthens, heavy draughts, and double carriage: the middle size for pleasure and general employments, and the least for ease, &c. But to be something more particular as to the rule of choice, attention must be paid to the discovery of natural deformities, accidental outward or inward hidden mischiefs, which are so many and so infinite, that it is tedious, though extremely necessary to explain them.

Observe, therefore, how a horse stands to view; that is, seeing him stark-naked before you, and placing yourself before his face take a strict view of his coun nance, particularly with resp to cheerfulness, that being an unerring proof of his ness and perfection. On ing him out, take care to last in the stable; and, if po the first, least the owner, or of his active emissaries, ta opportunity of figging hi practice common among de in order to make the tail sh if carried very high; though only a temporary flourish they have given him.

His *ears*.—If the thin, short, pric or if long, wel carried, they goodness, and m are thick-laved, or lo set, and motionless, dullness, obstinacy, an ture.

His *face*.—If his face his forehead swelling o no mark or feather in hi set high as above his eyes; the top of his eyes; if he ha white star or white scratch of moderate size, and placed even, or a white snip on his nose or lip, they are all marks of beauty and goodness; but if his face be flat, cloudy, or scouling; his forehead flat as a trencher which is called mare-raced, for the mark in his fore-head stands low, as under

under his eyes; if his star or ratch stands awry, or in an ill posture, or instead of a snip his nose be raw and not hairy, or his face in some degree bald, they all denote deformity.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL ARCHERY.

ON Wednesday, May 29, the general meeting of Archers Great Britain, took place on ckheath, for a trial of skill for ver bugle.

al Orders for the Meeting on Blackheath, this day.

t eleven o'clock, the lead- the targets to arrange the s to shoot at their respec- argets, and to set down ames: and that every gen- , previous to his name be- serted on the target card, ce s ticket to the leader of with his name written

umber than ten e pair of tar-

to be shot at

arget-papers to be kept et.

twelve, the shooters to ine in the front of the the order of shooting; the r forming the line, to be a of the music playing the e length of the line; the line ng formed, the signal to face to the right and march, to be three beats of the great drum.

"The different societies will then march to their respective targets, and begin shooting when the music ceases.

"The leader of each target to advance ten paces when his party have done shooting, and begin to march to the opposite target, on hearing the music, which will continue playing until the shooting recommences.

"At three, refreshments to be taken into the tents.

"The signal to go to the tents will be by the music halting in the centre of the ground until the arrows are collected, when each society will fall into its own station; the line will then be formed, and to march back to the tents, the same signal being used as for the march to the targets.

"At half past three, the same signal as before used will be repeated for forming the line, and recommencing the shooting.

"At six, the shooting will cease by the same signal as before used for going to refresh; the whole line to halt in front of the tents, while the stewards collect the target-papers; the whole party are then to be dismissed, and proceed to dinner."

In the morning, six beautiful marquees were raised with banners flying, and at 100 yards apart the targets were erected in the following order:

Royal Surry Bowmen	4	targets
Saint George's Bowmen	2	ditto
Royal Kentish Bowmen	4	ditto
Toxopholites	2	ditto
Woodmen of Arden	2	ditto
Robin Hood's Bowmen	2	ditto
Woodmen of Hornsey	2	ditto
Bowmen of Chevy Chase	2	ditto
Suffolk Bowmen	4	ditto

About twelve o'clock, according to general orders, the bowmen entered the field with their band of martial music, and having paraded the enclosure, a signal was given for the archers to assemble at their respective targets,

gets, and the shooting instantly commenced, which the shooters followed up with prodigious dexterity till three o'clock, amidst a vast concourse of genteel company; and then, with their band playing, marched to their tents for refreshment. About half past four they returned in order, and at half past five the shooting was given up by consent. The company, who were become too numerous, having broke the line of order, and so deranged the shooters, that the Royal Surry Bowmen could, towards the conclusion, seldom see their own targets.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Aylesford, with the Stewards, having collected the target papers, a temporary suspension took place, on account of the difficulty to decide between the shot of Dr. Leith and the shot of Mr. Jarvis. After a nice investigation, the prize was declared (by his Grace the Duke of Leeds, president for the day) in favour of Dr. Leith, of Greenwich, for having split the central mark of the goal at the distance of 100 yards, with the greatest exactness.

The following is an exact list of the successful competitors:—

Mr. Anderson, Robinhood Bowman, Captain of Numbers.

Mr. Green, of St. George's Bowmen, Lieutenant of Numbers.

Dr. Leith, Royal Kentish Bowman, Captain of Target.

Mr. Jarvis, Woodman of Hornsey, Lieutenant of Target.

After this distribution of prizes, the Members returned to town, and at eight o'clock sat down to a splendid dinner at Willis's rooms. The beauties in the circle of carriages which surrounded the inclosure upon the Heath, out-numbered and outshone those of any assembly we ever saw.

Description of the Banners.

Robin Hood's Bowmen

Had on a wreath three arrows, surrounded with an oak wreath.

Woodmen of Arden.

On a yellow field, a silver arrow in flight, with the letters A R above the arrow, and DEN below, surrounded with a broad leaf of oak leaves.

Toxopholites.

Sable, between a chevron, charged with bugle horns, three silver arrows.

Royal Bowmen of Kent.

Or, in a canton the arms o[illegible] Kent, the field charged with three piles of arrows. *Crest*, a[illegible] arm rising from a wood INV[illegible] *Motto, Leges teneamus avit*[illegible] derneath, *Ich Dien*. *Supp*[illegible] ancient bowman on th[illegible] side; a modern ditto o[illegible] nister.

St. George's.

Or, three arrows in pile[illegible] a stricken deer.

Hornsey.

Vert, between a[illegible] golden bows in [illegible] horn in base. [illegible] in a thicket [illegible] pent.

ANECDOTE *of* W[illegible]
HORSE CONT[illegible]

THE circumstanc[illegible] Willan, the [illegible] contractor, owed h[illegible] fortune, was of a sin[illegible] In the year 1745 he wa[illegible] the Lion at Barnet; t[illegible] Cumberland, when on[illegible] to the north, happened [illegible] horse for his own riding [illegible] him to look at, at this [illegible] his Royal Highness had dou[illegible] of the horse's answering his purpost, and, with his usual good humour,

humour, enquired every body's opinion—among others, *John*'s.

John pronounced that the horse would not suit his Royal Highness, and assigned his reasons: he was then asked, if he knew any horse to be disposed of thereabouts that would? John replied in the affirmative, went out immediately, and brought into the inn yard, a horse, which was tried, and gave the Duke much satisfaction. On his return from Scotland, the Duke found John in the same capacity; commended his skill in horse-flesh, and asked him if he was disposed to take a contract for furnishing a few artillery horses, for which Duke's recommendation would ... wanting? John bowed, ...lined the offer, for a rea... to be conjectured—the ... the *one thing needful.* ...ant his Royal benefactor ...: from a small, this be... great contract. In every ...e war, his services have ...und useful; and *John the* ... worth two hundred ...ls.

...ecent decision in ...s Bench, in the ... SAMS, will, it is ...he frequent imposi... Porters, on the de...ls from the different ...ropolis.

...s an action of a sin...ature: it was brought ...defendant, who keeps ..., in Holborn, to reco...he of a Turkey, which, ...dged, he had converted ... use.

...rskine, as counsel for the ...f, said, that this action ... of importance to the public, who were frequently imposed upon by innkeepers; some of whom made it a practice to charge more than they had a right to receive for porterage of parcels.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff, who was an eminent attorney, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, had a Turkey sent him from the country, with the carriage paid, which arrived at the Bull Inn. It was sent from thence, by a porter, to the plaintiff's house; the porter charged sixpence for the porterage; this charge was deemed an imposition, and fourpence was offered, but the porter refused to receive it, and took the Turkey away; the plaintiff, accompanied by his servant, went to the Bull Inn, and demanded the Turkey, tendering four-pence for the porterage; the defendant's wife (who manages the business) refused to deliver it, saying, the porterage came to sixpence, and therefore she could not take fourpence; but at last she relented, and, as the plaintiff and his servant were going out of the inn, she called after them, saying, "Take your Turkey, I'll have no more trouble about it;" but this the plaintiff's servant declared he did not hear. The Turkey was not afterwards sent to the plaintiff's house, but had been ever since hanging up in the defendant's yard.

It was proved that the fourpence was a sufficient sum for the porterage. The ground was measured, and it appeared that the distance was three furlongs, ten poles, and four yards.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages Seven Shillings, the value of the Turkey; but the action being in *Trover*, the defendant must pay all costs.

It will cost him above Fifty Pounds for a dispute about Twopence!

A DIGEST *of the* LAWS *concerning* GAME.

(*Continued from page* 40.)

THE pecuniary penalties incurred by the 16 *G.* 3, *c.* 30, may be recovered before one juſtice, on the oath of one witneſs, or confeſſion; half to the king, and half to the informer; and on non-payment thereof, with the charges incident to the conviction, immediately upon the conviction, the ſame ſhall be levied by warrant of ſuch juſtice by diſtreſs; and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs, the offender, except where it is otherwiſe provided by this act, ſhall be committed to the common gaol for one whole year, unleſs the ſaid penalty and charges ſhall be ſooner paid. *ſ.* 11.

And if on conviction he ſhall not immediately pay the penalty, the juſtice may order him into cuſtody during ſuch time, (not exceeding three days,) as ſuch juſtice ſhall think proper to allow for return of the warrant of diſtreſs. *ſ.* 12.

Provided that if it ſhall be made appear, to the ſatisfaction of ſuch juſtice, by confeſſion of the party or otherwiſe, that he has not goods, &c. ſufficient whereon to levy the penalty, the juſtice may, without iſſuing a warrant of diſtreſs, commit the party convicted, as if a warrant of diſtreſs had been really iſſued, and a *nulla bona* returned thereon. *ſ.* 13.

Provided alſo, that if any perſon convicted for a firſt offence againſt this act ſhall, before his commitment to priſon, procure ſecurity to be given by two ſufficient ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of ſuch juſtice, for payment of the penalty and charges within ſix days, incluſive of the day of conviction, the juſtice may accept of ſuch ſecurity, and, on non-payment thereof at the time, may cauſe the party and his ſaid ſureties to be apprehended by warrant, and commit them to the common gaol for ſuch time as the party convicted was liable to have been impriſoned if ſuch ſecurity had not been given, unleſs the penalty and charges ſhall be ſooner paid. *ſ.* 14.

It ſhall be lawful for any keeper or under-keeper, thei[r] ſervants or aſſiſtants, to ſeize an[d] apprehend on the ſpot any pe[r]ſon whom they ſhall diſcover i[n] the fact of hunting, courſing killing, wounding, ſhootin[g] taking, deſtroying, or c[arrying] away, any red or fall[ow] from any foreſt, chaſe, or ancient walk, wheth[er] ſed or not incloſed, or incloſed park, paddoc[k] or other incloſed grou[nd] tempting ſo to do; or or laying any net, w[...] nooſe, toyle, ſnare[...] gine therein, for t[...] ling, or deſt[r]o[y...] to take ſuch [...] neighbouring [...] with according[...]

If any offen[der ...] offence againſt t[...] mitted for want [...] treſs, ſhall, whilſt [...] the conſent in wr[...] proſecutor, and the [...] ger, foreſter, keepe[r ...] perſon chiefly intru[...] care of the deer in [...] other place, for his e[...] the juſtices in ſeſſions [...] him to be brought bef[...] and by their order d[...] gaoler to ſet him at libert[y ...]

If an offender ſhall ma[ke dis]covery of another offender, ſo a[s] he ſhall be convicted, he ſhall be diſcharged of all the penalties in this

this act, by him incurred previous to such discovery. *s.* 17.

The conviction shall be fairly written on parchment or paper, in the following form of words, or to the like effect:

Be it remembered, that on the day of in the year A. O. was, upon the complaint of A. I. *convicted before of the justices of the peace for in pursuance of an act passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of his majesty King* [G]*eorge the Third, for* [as the [ca]se may be] *Given under my* [h]*and and seal, the day and year* [a]*bove written. s.* 18.

[A]nd such conviction shall be [...]d to the next sessions, to [be] filed among the records. [...]*rtiorari* shall be allowed [...]e any conviction or [pr]oceedings under this act, [...]e party convicted shall, [...] allowance of such *cer-*[...] [b]ecome bound to the [...]r in 100l. with sureties [...] before whom the [...]convicted shall ap-[...]ndition to pay the [...] thirty days [...]n confirmed, [...]anted, his full [...]s to be ascer-[...] oath; and shall [...]o the justices be-[...]e conviction was [...]uch sureties as the [...]approve, in the pe-[...] with condition to [...]h writ of *certiorari*, [...] and to pay to the [...]orfeiture to be distri-[...]y this act is directed, [...]er to the justice such [...]onvicted, within thirty [...]er the conviction shall be [...]ned, or a *procedendo* grant-[...], and in default thereof, it shall be lawful to proceed to levy the penalty, as if no certiorari had been awarded. *s.* 19.

And after confirmation of the conviction, by any of the superior courts at Westminster, and delivering to the justice the rule whereby the conviction has been confirmed, he may proceed against the party as if a *procedendo* had been granted. *s.* 20.

But by a subsequent clause in the said act, (*s.* 23) no conviction shall be removed or removeable by *certiorari*, or any other writ or process whatsoever, into any of his majesty's courts of record at Westminster; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.—*How are these contradictory clauses to be reconciled? It must be matter of conjecture whether either, or which of them is in force.*

Any person thinking himself aggrieved by the determination of the justices, who shall not have sought his remedy by removing the matter by *certiorari*, may appeal to the general or quarter sessions next after the expiration of twenty days from the time of the conviction, giving the prosecutor six days notice in writing, of his intention of bringing and prosecuting such appeal, and of the matter thereof; and entering into recognizances before a justice, with two sureties to be approved by the said justice, to appear and try the appeal at such sessions, and to abide by the order or determination of that court, and for payment of such costs and charges as shall be awarded by such court. And if the conviction shall be there affirmed, the appellant shall pay the prosecutor his full costs, to be ascertained by order of the said court. *s.* 21.

Provided, that if any person who shall think himself aggrieved as aforesaid, shall have paid the penalty, or shall be then imprisoned, he may appeal against such con-

conviction as aforesaid, on entering into recognizance by himself only, without surety, conditioned as before mentioned; the said penalty remaining in the hands of such justice, or such person continuing in prison in the mean time, and until the merits of the appeal shall be determined. *s.* 22.

No conviction shall be set aside by the said sessions for want of form, or for want of stating, or through the mis-stating of any facts, circumstances, or matters whatsoever, if the facts alledged in the conviction, or on which the same shall be grounded, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court; but the appeal shall be decided on the merits of the case only. *s.* 24.

Prosecutions on this act to be commenced within twelve calendar months after the offence committed. *s.* 25.

Where a statute makes an offence felony, punishable with death without clergy, and a subsequent statute inflicts a milder punishment for the same offence, the latter statute is a virtual repeal of so much of the former statute as relates to the offence, as in the following case:

The *K. v. John Davis.* At Hertford summer - assize 1783, John Davis was indicted on the Black Act, (viz. 9 G. 1, *c.* 22) before Mr. Justice Gould, for "that he one fallow deer, of the price of forty shillings, of and belonging to Philadelphia Lee, widow, then and there being kept and fed in a certain park, of and belonging to the said Philadelphia Lee, inclosed with pales, where deer had been and then were usually kept, unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously did hunt, &c." There were two other counts; one for *killing*, and the other for *stealing* the fallow deer as aforesaid. The statute of 9 *G.* 1, *c.* 22, makes the prisoner's offence felony, without benefit of clergy; but the learned judge, recollecting that an act of parliament had recently passed, which reduced the offence charged in the indictment to a *misdemeanour*, he thought it improper to proceed to try the prisoner on the present charge for felony, until he had submitted to the *twelve judges* the following question: Whether the statute 9 *G.* 1, *c.* 22, as far as it respects th[e] offences charged in the indic[t]ment, unaccompanied by t[he] circumstance of being *armed* a[nd] *disguised*, is not virtually [re]pealed by the statute of 1[6 G. 3,] *c.* 30?

The statute of 16 *G.* [3, c. 30,] recites, that the statute[s ...] for the discovery and p[unishment] of deer-stealers are nu[merous, and] many of them ineff[ectual; and] that the good purpo[ses ...] intended, might be [better ef]fected, if such of th[e ...] as were found def[ective were re]pealed, and the [...] therein con[tained ...] such other p[rovisions ...] expedient, we[re ...] *act*, and then [...] *of* 16 *G.* 3, next [...] also points ou[t ...] which justices or [...] proceed on the [...] offenders, and co[nclude ...] repealing such part[s of the seve]ral statutes named [...] as relate to deer; [...] silent as to the inte[nded sta]tute of 9 *G.* 1, *c.* 22, [commonly] called the Black [Act, on] which the present indic[tment was] founded.

On the first day of Mic[haelmas] term 1783, the twelve ju[dges] held a conference upon this subject,

ject, at Lord Mansfield's chamber in Serjeant's-inn; and they were unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſtatute of 16 *G.* 3, *c.* 30, amounted to a repeal of the felony of ſimply killing deer in a park incloſed; as it puniſhes the firſt offence with a pecuniary forfeiture of *twenty pounds*, and makes the ſecond offence felony.

(To be continued.)

Of Breeding *and* Rearing Game Cocks.

(Continued from page 32.)

WHEN you ſet your hens, let their neſts be made in
...rthen pans, a foot and a
...m the ground at leaſt,
...an ſtraw rubbed ſoft,
... prevent their being
...y vermin; for ſome
...een actually killed by
...nall inſects that have
...s to get at them,
...have been ſet in old
...hs; but pans will en-
...ch accidents.
... of eggs you put
...t not to ex-
... ſhe ſeldom
... that number
... ſits upon ſe-
...r being unable
... due degree of
...m will be ſpoil-
...rſtitious notion of
...ary to ſet an odd
...w treated as it de-

... your ſtrange hens
...ers can get at them,
...ing to ſit would oc-
...ggs to be broke: and
... not want to ſit, they
...rrel; which would be
... with an equal loſs.
... of victuals and water
...ould always be near the hens that are ſitting; and if the place where they ſit is floored, provide a quantity of gravel; by which means they will be enabled to eat, drink, and trim themſelves at their pleaſure.

As you will take the eggs from any one of your breeding hens which wants to ſit, you muſt at the ſame time confine her; or ſhe will become very troubleſome, by getting into one of the other hen's neſt, and hindering her from coming to lay: and as this may probably occaſion them to quarrel, you ſhould take the utmoſt care to prevent it; for when they once come to blows, they ſeldom run peaceably together afterwards. Other ill conſequences may alſo attend their quarrelling; for if the two hens at variance happened to be miſtreſſes over the others, and get in the leaſt disfigured, they will be attacked by them; and if they are not parted very ſoon, they will be prevented from laying any more that ſeaſon, and ſometimes be abſolutely ſpoiled.

To prevent theſe diſagreeable circumſtances, when any one of them wants to ſit, and it is not your pleaſure that ſhe ſhould, keep her under a crate cloſe to the ſpot where you always feed your fowls, till her heat for ſitting is gone off: this will not hurt her, if ſhe has a dry place to ſtand in when it rains, which you may procure her by putting ſomething over that end of the crate where ſhe rooſts; for were you to ſeparate them in ſuch a manner that they could not ſee each other, it would occaſion a quarrel when you put them together again.

Suppoſe all your hens have laid their firſt clutch of eggs, and gone off wanting to ſit, when they begin to lay their ſecond clutch,

clutch, proceed in the ſame manner as you did with the firſt, only with this difference, of letting them ſit on their own eggs: for by no means let them lay a third clutch before you permit them to ſit, as ſuch a proceeding will weaken them exceedingly: neither will the chickens be ſo good; for you ſhould conſider that you committed a kind of treſpaſs upon nature in not permitting them to ſit the firſt time they wanted, and that the ſeaſon would get too far advanced; it being the prevailing opinion, among all good judges, that chickens bred to fight ſhould be hatched about the latter end of March, or in the months of April or May. Experience, indeed, points out the neceſſity of abiding by this obſervation; for if chickens are hatched in February, or at the beginning of March, half of them will probably die, if it ſhould not happen to be a remarkably mild ſeaſon; without conſidering the trouble you would have in keeping them in the houſe. Thoſe which ſhould happen to live would thrive ſo ſlowly, on account of their being cramped by the cold when young, that the chickens hatched in April or May, by having eſcaped thoſe ſeverities of the ſeaſon, will be much finer in every reſpect, before the end of July: beſides, as it is not good policy to fight a match of chickens, there is no occaſion for their being hatched ſo early.

To thoſe who are not well acquainted with breeding, the difference is aſtoniſhing between a clutch of chickens hatched in April or May, and one hatched in July or Auguſt; though from the ſame cock and hen; for as thoſe in the ſpring will run cocks (to make uſe of ſporting phraſes) high upon leg, light-fleſhed, and large-boned; when thoſe bred in the ſummer will be quite the reverſe, and conſequently will have to fight (if his antagoniſt was bred in a proper ſeaſon) a much larger cock, though not heavier than himſelf.

Twenty-one days is the time allotted for a hen to hatch her chickens in: but if your eggs are ſet as ſoon as you have a ſufficient number laid, ſhe will hatch the twentieth day: if th[illegible] weather has been remarkabl[illegible] warm, ſhe will begin hatching the nineteenth. Theſe rema[illegible] ſhould be attended to, and [illegible] chickens taken from the [illegible] they are hatched; otherv[illegible] they ſhould not be hatche[illegible] at the ſame time, the [illegible] not continue ſitting fo[illegible] ſhe ſhould do, after two [illegible] are out of their ſhells; [illegible] quence of which the reſ[illegible] riſh. Thoſe chickens w[illegible] taken from the hen [illegible] reſt are hatching, [illegible] warm: for this pu[illegible] made of wool [illegible] receive them, [illegible] nel. Care mu[illegible] taken that they a[illegible] where the hen can [illegible] for if ſhe does, ſhe [illegible] leave off ſitting, an[illegible] thoſe which ſhe has pro[illegible]

If four of your he[illegible] hatch chickens in the [illegible] three or four days, and [illegible] upon an average, has [illegible] than ten, take all the c[illegible] from one, and divide [illegible] among the other three; [illegible] may be done in an evening, [illegible] they have been ſome tim[illegible] rooſt: and the hens they are p[illegible] to will nurſe them the morning following, in the ſame manner as thoſe they hatched themſelves: but if they ſhould not have more than

than eight each, you may let them all be brought up by two hens, and avoid the additional expence and trouble of keeping four.

If the ſun ſhines, and the weather is dry, you may put your chickens out of doors the day after they are hatched, placing your hens under crates to prevent their rambling; but if the weather is cold, and the ground ...et, keep them in a room, with ...e hens ſtill confined under a ...rate, as they will then hover the ...hickens much more frequently ... if they had their liberty: ...be particularly careful that ...ces are wide enough to ad... ...chickens into the crates, ...if they are obliged to ..., it will make them ...bodied; a defect which ...duced by their often ...een garden rails, which ...cuſtomed to do if there ...ar, and they cannot fly

...continued.)

...Cribbage.

...muſt be played ...ole pack of cards, ...ethods are adopt... ...es five cards are ...ach party, ſometimes ...metimes (though very ...ght. It may be played ...four perſons.

...ing for deal at *five-card* ... the perſon who cuts the ...cribbage-card is entitled ..., and his opponent to ...hree points (uſually termed ... *for laſt*) as a kind of com...nſation for having loſt the deal.

After the cards have been well ſhuffled, the perſon not entitled to the deal muſt cut them, and his opponent deals the cards one at a time, giving the non-dealer the firſt, to himſelf the next, and ſo alternately till each party has got five cards. Then each of the parties, after looking at their cards, lays out two cards for the crib, on the judicious choice of which the ſucceſs of the game materially depends. The grand object next to be conſidered is, whether it is your own or your opponent's crib; if it is your own, you will endeavour to improve it by laying out ſuch cards as ſeem beſt calculated for that purpoſe; remembering, at the ſame time, not imprudently to ſpoil your hand: if it is your opponent's, you will naturally endeavour to bilk or injure his crib, by putting out ſuch cards as are beſt calculated to effect that end, and often at the apparent riſque of injuring your own hand: for as the crib conſiſts of five cards, including that which is turned up, and the hand only of four, much depends upon your fruſtrating or aſſiſting its operation in the moſt eligible manner.

Each party having parted with two cards for the crib, the non-dealer cuts the remaining cards of the pack, and the dealer turns the uppermoſt card. If the card turned up ſhould happen to be a knave, the dealer muſt ſcore two points towards his game. But, be it what it may, it becomes a common card to each party, and muſt be reckoned with the hand and crib of each.

The party oppoſed to the dealer always plays the firſt card, and if his opponent ſhould either pair it or make it fifteen, by playing any one of his cards, he gains two points towards his game: the non-dealer then, by playing a ſecond card, may perhaps make a pair, a pair-royal, a ſequence, or fifteen. The cards are alternately

nately played till the pips amount to thirty-one, or as near as poſſible to that number without exceeding it; and the perſon who ſhall play the laſt card to make exactly thirty-one, ſhall be entitled to mark two points towards his game: but he who plays the laſt card to come neareſt to thirty-one, without exceeding it, ſhall only be entitled to one point.

Having made thirty-one, or as near it as poſſible without exceeding it, the remaining cards of the deal are not to be played; but each party counts how many he has in hand; the non-dealer taking for his hand firſt, and afterwards the dealer for his hand and crib.

The advantages to be minutely attended to in this game, are

Pairs, pairs-royal, double-pairs-royal, fifteens, ſequences, the end-hole, and thirty-one.

A ſimple pair is made by playing a card which matches or *pairs* with the card played next before you by your adverſary: for example, if your adverſary ſhould play a *four* of any ſuit, and you immediately follow it with a *four* of any ſuit, you have *paired* it, and become entitled to two points. If, after theſe two fours are played, your adverſary ſhould play another *four*, that would make a *pair royal*, and entitle him to ſix points towards the game: and further, if you ſhould play immediately the *fourth four*, you would be entitled to twelve points towards your game, having played a *double pair royal.*

Fifteens are made by any card which will make one or more cards, played before in the ſame deal, amount to *fifteen.*

Sequences are made by playing three, four, five or ſix cards, and forming a regular progreſſive number: as five, ſix, ſeven; ſix, ſeven, eight; eight, nine, ten, &c. A *ſequence* of three empowers the perſon who plays the laſt of ſuch cards, to mark three points towards his game. It is of no conſequence which of the three cards is played firſt, ſecond, or laſt, provided they form a *ſequence* without the intervention of any other card. In the ſame manner a ſequence of four, five, or ſix, is entitled to four, five, or ſix points.

The *end hole* is when either o the parties can make exactly *thirty-one*; but he who c nearest to it, without exc it, is entitled to *one* t game. When exactly *th* as we have already c the party laſt playing is e two points for the game.

In reckoning the gar muſt be particularly a your pairs, pair-roya pair-royals, ſequence teens, as well as to w For every pair you two points; for ev ſix points; for e royal, twelve p ſequence of th points; &c. and ſively, reckoning every card in For every fifteen w poſſibly make, you m points.

A *fluſh* is when all th your hand are of the ſ for a fluſh in your three points; if the ca up is of the ſame ſuit, t points. It muſt be o that a fluſh in the crib ar to nothing, unleſs the car ned up correſponds with crib, and then five points mu be taken.

If you have a *knave*, in either hand or crib, of the ſame ſuit as that turned up, you are entitled

to

to one point. If you turn up a knave, you muſt take two points.

In our next Number we ſhall conſider the moſt advantageous methods of laying out the cards, in a great variety of ſituations; diſtinguiſhing between your own deal, and that of your opponent.

(To be continued.)

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o ANGLE *for* DACE *and* DARE.

DACE, dare, and roach, are much of the ſame kind, n manner of feeding, cun- goodneſs, and ſize.

haunts of dace are gra- ſandy, and clayey bot- ep holes that are ſhaded; y leaves, and under the auſed by an eddy: in hot they are to be found on vs, and are then beſt an artificial fly, graſs- r gentles, as hereafter

n about the latter and are in ſeaſon ks after: they till about Mi- re beſt in Fe-

ce are the oak- n, brandling, gilt- need any worm bred buſhes, if it is not too is mouth. Almoſt all lies and caterpillers are baits.

dace are as frequently ith a float as roach, they ſo properly float-fiſh; y are to be taken with an ial gnat, or ant-fly, or al- any other ſmall fly in its ſon: but in the Thames, above Richmond, the largeſt are caught with a natural green dun graſs-hopper, and ſometimes with gentles; with both which you are to fiſh as with an artificial fly; they are not to be come at till about September, when the weeds begin to rot; but when you have found where they lie, which, in a warm day, is generally on the ſhallows, it is incredible what havoc you may make. Pinch off the firſt joint of the graſs-hopper's legs, put the point of the hook in at the head, and bring it out at the tail; and in this way of fiſhing you will catch chub, eſpecially if you throw under the boughs.

But this can be done only in a boat; and to manage properly, you muſt be provided with a long ſtaff, and a heavy ſtone faſtened to a ſtrong rope of four or five yards in length: faſten the rope to the head of the boat, which, whether a punt or wherry, is equally fit for this purpoſe, and ſo drive down with the ſtream. When you come to a ſhallow, or other place where the fiſh are likely to lie, drop the ſtone, and ſtanding in the ſtern, throw right down the ſtream, and a little to the right and left. After trying about a quarter of an hour in a place, with the ſtaff puſh the boat about five yards down, and then throw again. Uſe a common fly line, about ten yards long, with a ſtrong ſingle hair next the hook.

It muſt be acknowledged that there is leſs certainty of catching in this way, than with a float and ground-bait; but to thoſe who live near the banks of that delightful river, between Windſor and Iſleworth, and who can take advantage of a ſtill, warm, gloomy day, it will afford much more diverſion than the common artificial method of fiſhing in the deeps for roach and dace.

In fiſhing at bottom for roach and dace, let your ground-bait be bread, ſoaked about an hour in

in water, and an equal quantity of bran; knead them to a trough consistence, and make them up into balls, with a small pebble in the middle, and throw these balls in, otherwise they will draw the fish beyond the reach of your line.

Fish for dace within three, and for roach within six inches of the bottom. They will bite at any fly, but especially at the stone caddis fly, or May fly, the latter end of April, and most part of May; it is an excellent bait floating at the top of the water; of which you may gather great quantities from the reeds and sedge by the water-side; or from hawthorn bushes growing near the bank of a shallow gravelly stream, upon which they greatly delight to hang. They will also bite freely at ant-flies, of which the blackest are the best, found in mole-hills, in June, July, August, and September; which you may preserve for your use, by putting them alive into a wide-mouthed glass bottle, having first put into it some of the moist earth from whence you gathered them, with some of the roots of the grass of such hillocks, and laying a clod of earth over the bottle: but if you would preserve them above a month, put them into a large runlet, which has been first washed with water and honey [illegible] the inside, and then you may [illegible]erve them three months. The [illegible] time to make use of them [illegible]n the fish swarm, which [illegible]ally about the latter end [illegible] and the beginning of [illegible]

[illegible] day, this sort of fish [illegible] a fly at the top of [illegible] But if you would find [illegible] in the winter, then, [illegible]llow-tide, whenever [illegible]hs, or sandy grounds ploughing up, follow the plough, and you will find a white worm with a red head, as large as the top of a man's little finger, and very soft; it is nothing but the spawn of a beetle; gather these and put them into a vessel, with some of the earth from whence they were taken, and you may keep them for an excellent bait all the winter.

Sir John Hawkins mentions the following method of dressing dace, dare, or roach: "The people who live in the fishing-towns along the banks of [illegible] Thames, have a method of [illegible]ing large roach or dace, [illegible] as it is said, renders them [illegible] pleasant and savoury food: [illegible] as follows—Without scali[illegible] fish, lay him on a gridiron [illegible] a slow fire, and strew o[illegible] little flour: when [illegible] grow brown, make [illegible] than skin deep, in [illegible] head to tail, and [illegible] When he is b[illegible] skin, scales [illegible] and leave [illegible], whic[illegible] have become [illegible]irm, per[illegible] clean; then op[illegible]e belly, take out the inside, and use [illegible]chovy and butter for sauce."

On CHEATING.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appears, by Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, that if any person be guilty of cheating, as by playing with false cards, dice, &c. he may be indicted for it at common law, and fined and imprisoned according to the circumstances of the case, and the heinousness of the offence.

And

And it is enacted, by the 9 *Anne*, c. 14, that if any person shall, by any fraud, or shift, cozenage, circumvention, deceit, or unlawful device, or ill practice whatsoever, in playing at or with cards, dice, &c. or other pastime, game, or games, whatsoever, or in or by bearing a share or part in the stakes, wagers, or adventures, win, obtain, or acquire any sum or sums of money, or other valuable thing whatsoever, he shall forfeit five times the value of the sum or sums of money, or ...her thing so won as aforesaid; ... shall be deemed infamous, ...ffer such corporeal punish... s in case of wilful perjury.

...v gentlemen, I will ven... affirm, that I have been ...n by *fraud, shift, coscnage, ...ention, deceit, unlawful de... ...ll practice*—all or any ...d consequently the ... conviction, must ...es the sum she has ...come infamous ... Not having ... her eyes, ...ing ins... by the devil, ...rtain lady ..., contrary to ... statute ... that case made ... provided, exhibit, as and ... her own natural face, the ...untenance of an angel, and ...hereby unlawfully, clandestinely, ...udulently, deceitfully, and ...h malice aforethought, did ...evail upon me, your correspondent, to beleive that the said apparently angelic countenance, which she uttered as and for her own true and genuine countenance, was really and *bona fide* that which she inherited from nature.

Judging from appearances and supposing it impossible that so enchanting a face could associate with a depraved heart, I yielded to the deception, made honourable proposals to her—wooed her, won her, made a liberal settlement upon her, and the uniting ceremony was solemnly performed before the altar. Fearing to lose so inestimable a gem, consummation soon rivetted the conjugal fetters, and rendered our bonds indissoluble.

But guess at my astonishment and chagrin, when the morning's sun enabled me to contemplate a face which I had till that moment beheld with wonder and delight. I observed, with horror, that the roses and lillies were all fled; that the beautiful enamel, with which I had once been captivated, was cracked and furrowed like a wall which had been once whitened, and had afterwards suffered irreparable injury by corroding time, and the ravages of weather.

Convinced that I had been grosly cheated, defrauded, and imposed on by a fabricated complexion, I accused my newly acquired half with having obtained me under false pretences. She acknowledged that she was in the habit of using a little *blanc* and *rouge*, and from the best of all motives, that of rendering herself amiable in the eyes of one who had already declared himself her admirer, and whom she soon expected to be legally entitled to call her own. "Fortunately for me," added she, "I have succeeded in my endeavour... and cannot think myself ve... criminal in having given a t... porary polish to my counte... by the use of a few *innoc... metics*."

"*Innocent !*" excla... "Can that compositi... *cent* which represen... nance different fro... really is? Can it ... can it be amiable, c... nest to appear with ...

falshood? Is not a fabricated face meant as a fraudulent representation of nature, for some wicked, immoral, or improper purpose?

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*"

But all my arguments, gentlemen, were thrown away upon her. She contended, that those whose charms had been impaired, had a right to improve them, if the art was within their reach. "Shall women," said she," live neglected and forlorn, while the desire of pleasing remains, because it is not supposed to be allowable to create artificial charms? If the power which cosmetics procure is but temporary, give me that temporary power rather than none at all. It will be soon enough, when every wish to charm is extinguished in the mind, for us to give over the use of incentives: you should therefore not only forgive the deception, but consider it as a proof of my wish and endeavour to please you"

Had she read the statute of 9 *Ann.* c. 14, she would not have talked in this strange manner; for, according to the express words of that act, she has incurred the pains and penalties of *fraud*, *shift*, *cosenage*, *deceit*, &c. at a certain game within the meaning of the said statute.

I am determined to prosecute my wife with the utmost severity, as well to get rid of her as to bring her to condign punishment for the forgery and fraud which she has committed, by uttering and publishing as true, a false and fraudulent face. Your opinion is therefore requested as to the mode of prosecution, and in what court it ought to be commenced.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A Gudgeon.

May 15, 1793.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

THE following anecdotes relating to deer-stealers a[...] extracted from that exc[...] work, the History of Sel[...] Hants, and are worthy of [...] tion in your entertaining M[...] lany.

From your humble serva[...]

Ve[...]

Deer-stealing abo[...] ning of this century[...] to excess in the ne[...] of almost every forest i[...] but more particularly in [...] shire; where no young p[...] was allowed to be possessed [...] manhood or gallantry, unless [...] was a hunter, as they affected [...] call themselves. The Walthan Blacks at length committed such enormities, that government was obliged to interfere with that severe and sanguinary act called th[e] Black Act, which now comprehends more felonies than any law that was ever framed before. Large herds of deer do much harm to the neighbouring farmers, yet the injury to the morals of the people is of more moment than the loss of their crops, the temptation is irresistible, as most men are sportsmen by constitution, and there is such an inherent spirit for hunting in human nature that no prohibition can restrain, and therefore a late

Bishop,

Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Hoadley) refused to restore Waltham chase, from a motive worthy of a prelate, replying "that it had done mischief enough already."

About the time of Henry VIII. our young nobility and gentry frequently amused themselves in committing depredations on the parks of their neighbours. Thomas Fynes (Lord Dacre) going one night to kill venison in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, meeting with opposition from the park-...pers, a fray ensued, and un-...tely one of the keepers ...lled; and though Lord ... was not present, but in ...r part of the park, when ...n lost his life, he was never-...s considered as an accessary, ...ered death for it. He was a ...ising young nobleman, ...orians agree, there ...er reason for tem-... with mercy than in ...e *English Peerage.*

...r-stealers (of which ... remain) are fond of re-...ing over their cups the ex-...s of their youth, such as ...ching the pregnant hind to ... lair, and when the calf was ...opped, paring its feet with a ...enknife, to prevent its escape, ...ll it was fat and large enough to ...ll; a practice common in most ...ests among deer-stealers. Mr. ...hite, of Selborne, tells us, in his ingenious work, of some fellows in his neighbourhood having suspected that a calf newly fallen was deposited in a certain spot of thick fern, went with a lurcher to surprize it: the parent hind rushed from the brake, and taking a vast spring with her feet altogether, pitched on the neck of the dog, and broke it short in two.

Gaming *by the* Motion *of the* Tongue.

Invented and much practised in Italy.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

Many extravagant things have been said by travellers of the beauty and politeness of the ladies of Sienna, a city in Tuscany. "All the stories," says Mrs. Piozzi, (vol. I, 373) which one has ever heard of sweetness of language, and delicacy of pronunciation, fall short of Siennese converse. The girls who wait on us at the inn here, would be treasures in England, could one get them thither; and they *need move nothing but their tongues to make their fortunes.*"

Mrs. Piozzi having family connexions in Turin, and many other parts of Italy, and being known all over Europe as a traveller, a poetess, a biographer, and an essayist, the fair Italians of this place, taking her doctrine in too literal a sense, set off post-haste for England, to make their fortunes. There in strict obedience to Mrs. Piozzi's instructions, they placed themselves at the ends of the principal streets of the metropolis, extended their angelic jaws, and put their tongues in motion with the rapidity of a whirligig; without producing the least sound, either articulate or inarticulate.

The poor deluded girls continued this practice for ten or eleven days, without receiving a shilling of that vast fortune they were taught to expect. They were, however, honoured with a great number of lookers on, who "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." But this frequent dis-

play

play of tongues increased the number of gazers on each successive day: the public alarm was given, and it was the general opinion of the sober part of John Bull's family, that a riot like that which happened in the year 1780, might probably be the consequence, if the civil magistrate did not exercise the power which the law had wisely lodged in his hands, and immediately take coercive measures to stop the mouths of these beautiful but misguided Tuscans.

One of the inferior officers of police, vulgarly called a runner, was soon after dispatched to take them into custody, armed with a warrant and a ferocious countenance; he seized the unfortunate offenders, charged them on their allegiance not to open their mouths, and conducted them to his worship.

Fortunately for these lovely Italians, a considerable improvement has been made in the police of Westminster, and most of the magistrates who have been lately elevated to that dignity, are men of liberal education. The inoffensive prisoners, equally strangers to the language and the laws of England, heard the charge exhibited against them, without understanding a syllable: for the first time, however, they *moved their tongues* to effect in this country. They addressed the magistrate in pure Siennese Italian, and, (however novel it may appear) the magistrate replied in the same language with great accuracy and perspicuity.

Permit me, gentlemen, to observe, as pertinent to the subject of this epistle, that many of the Italian nobility riside in Sienna; on which account it is celebrated for the purest dialect of the Italian language.

The further particulars of this story shall furnish matter for another epistle from me in your next Number, in which I shall also combat the unqualified assertion of Mrs. Piozzi, that the girls of Sienna "need move nothing but their *tongues* to make their fortunes."

As an Italian game, of Mrs. Piozzi's invention, I shall likewise give some general rules which will enable every person to have some knowledge of the motion o[f] the tongue.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient ser[vant],

A Dealer in Tong[ues].

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH[ES]
OF THE LATE
LORD BARRYMORE.

(*Continued from page 52.*)

TO this distinguished ass[ocia]tion his lordship beca[me] implicitly appropriate, th[at he] seldom made a public app[earance] without a *theatrical* or *p[...]* companion; whether upo[n the] *turf*, in the *chase*, at the *c[...]* the *debating* society, the *b[...]* room, or the *bacchanalian* [insti]tution, we invariably obser[ved] him so attended. During the i[n]credible expence attendant up[on] his erection of a theatre, with [all] its magnificent appendages to t[he] amount of thirty or forty thou[sand] pounds, he surprised th[e] surrounding country with a pack of stag-hounds, and absolutely burlesqued the chase by turning out in rotation deer either *tame*, *blind*, or *lame*. As his nocturnal revelry rendered the pillow a matter of natural necessity in the *morning*, he seldom took the field till the *afternoon*, and generally com-

commenced his morning's amusement, when the world at large were sitting down to dinner. This, with his invariable want of punctuality in respect to *time*, disgusted every neighbouring visitor, and gave to his hunting establishment, (with all its fascinating but temporary splendour) the indelible stamp of *sterility* and *disgrace*. The company never exceeded his lordship's relatives, Hooper (the tinman), Edwin (the comedian) and the necessary attendants; under which palpable conviction of general contempt, ...n "faded upon the sense, pal... ...on the appetite," and was ...ed in the general pursuit of ...s of equal *folly*, but of more ...ic notoriety.

Compelled by the legal hand of ...wer to relinquish his theatric ...randeur, and impelled by neces... to abandon the beaten track ...ewmarket *dissipation*, he cul...ed, with renovated fervor, the ... of his theatrical connecti... ...wed implicit obedience to ...armony of sweet sounds," ...ver was completely happy ...hen seated in the chair ...mus, surrounded by his ...an bacchanalians. Infec... ...y the dramatic *miasma* of de...nation, he became an hebdo...dal devotee to the learned dis...nts of a sixpenny debating so... ...y in the country town of Rea...ng; gave *one hundred and twenty* ...unds to enlarge the room of a ...ublic-house where the meeting ...as held, at the very moment when as many solicitous claimants were looking him full in the face for a *partes equales* of the illiberal contribution.

Here he shone in the degraded character of a peer of the realm, a *member of the British senate*, not doing his duty where the dignity annexed to his family and fortune had rendered it necessary; but degenerated to a weekly display of oratorical precision, dependent upon the judicious criterion and decision of every mechanical journeyman and apprentice who could conveniently advance *sixpence* for so laudable a relaxation. Here we beheld him launching forth in vindication of the conduct of that parliament of which he had "the honour to be a member," respecting the "*slave trade*;" animadverted largely upon *justice* and *humanity*; "*remembered* to have attended that important debate in the house but unfortunately had forgotten on which side he had given his vote." From this period he became a constant attendant, brought down a circle of *select* friends from London, and concluded the *debates* of the *evening* with the unanimous conviviality of the *morning*.

A very few weeks before the melancholy event of his death, he carried, by vote, for discussion, the following question:

"Whether it would be a derogation of dignity for the British senate to interfere with the executive power of France, to spare the life of Louis XVI. late king of the French?"

His lordship submitted the discussion, he said, "to his learned friend whose question it was, (Mr. W————s) and who had come from London on purpose to open the debate." Mr. W. very prudently determined to attract general attention, and obtain an aweful silence, which he did by means equally fair and unexpected, in addressing the chairman as follows.

"My worthy friend the noble lord on my left, possesses *every virtue* that can possibly adorn the human heart."

As

As it is to be presumed every orator speaks from the dictates of conscientious purity, we may candidly suppose his lordship's immaculate virtue had been tried by the fiery ordeal of *theatrical* investigation, and that no speck of contamination had appeared to give this declaration the suspicious appearance of *ironical praise* or *interested approbation.*

It is a kind of paradoxical insinuation, but it is nevertheless to be fairly inferred, that this Ciceronian declaimer meant it to be understood that his lordship retained the *possession* of EVERY VIRTUE, but witheld the *practice.*

A very few evenings after this spirited effort of *adulation,* we discover his lordship in a public billiard-room, attended by his "learned friend;" there, during a match upon which *five* and *ten* pounds a game depended, producing a couple of fowls from the poulterers, suspended each by a string, stripping to his under silk jockey waistcoat, making the egg sauce, laying the cloth, *drilling* the landlord, smoaking (at the same time) his Dutch pipe, and indulging in all those brilliant effusions of fancy, that in one of an inferior order would have been deemed the effects of intellectual sterility, or, in plainer language, *downright stupidity.* His lordship had acquired from his observations upon the villainy of others, some degree of *experience* in *the use* of the *four aces,* and had very recently picked up a few scores amongst the *adventurous mechanics* of a country town, for which he sometime since endeavoured to obtain a seat in that senate he afterwards (by his conduct) so little respected.

His last effort of *local* popularity was the institution of a catch club or bacchanalian society at the little town of WORKINGHAM, upon the verge of Windsor Forest; to which, at the distance of *thirty two miles,* his musical amateurs and theatrical dependents were occasionally summoned to *spend* an *evening.* His lordship is now no more, and so certain it is his eccentricities will be buried with him, that the lines of WOTY would have formed for *him* no inapplicable EPITAPH.

So little slave to what the world calls fame,
As dies my body, so I wish my name.

HORSE ARCHERY.

THE English had forme[illegible] archers, both on foot, a[illegible] mounted on horses; but the la[illegible]ter do not appear to have bee[illegible] very generally introduced in w[illegible] before the fourteenth centu[illegible] Lord Lyttleton says*, "I r[illegible] of no archers on horseba[illegible] the reign of Henry II. [illegible] they are comprehended und[illegible] term *seventies,* some of [illegible] were light horsemen: but i[illegible] time of Edward III. menti[illegible] made in a roll of parliame[illegible] two hundred archers on ho[illegible]back; and in the seventh year [illegible] Richard II. the bishop of Nor[illegible]wich offered to serve the ki[illegible] abroad with three thousand m[illegible] at arms, and two thousand five hundred archers, *well horsed and appointed.* And when Lionel earl of Clarence (son of Edward III.) went with an army into Ireland, he carried with him thither many archers on horseback, whose pay was six-pence a man *per diem,* 'squires in the same army being rated at a shilling a

* Littleton's Hist. Henry II. vol. 3, p. 90.

man

man *per diem*, the knights at two shillings, and the baronets at four shillings. There were likewise some archers at four-pence *per diem*, who, I presume, served on foot. The Earl of Ormonde had under him, besides his knights and 'squires, twenty *hoblers* armed, and twenty not armed; the pay of the former being six-pence a-piece *per diem*, and of the latter four pence. These *hoblers* were Irish horsemen, so called because they served on *hobbies*.

[IN]FALLIBLE RECEIPT *to pre[ven]t* WATER *and* DAMPNESS *[f]rom penetrating* BOOTS.

[F]OR the use and convenience of those who are fond of the [s]port of shooting water fowl, we [sh]all here insert an infallible re[cei]pt to prevent water and damp[nes]s from penetrating their boots. [For t]his purpose the boots should [be ma]de of soft cow leather, well [tan]ned, and rendered as much [water]-proof as they can be, by [the q]uality of the leather, and the [close]ness of the sewing.

[Ta]ke of tallow, half a pound; [hog]'s lard, four ounces; turpen[t]ine, two ounces; new bees wax, [t]wo ounces; olive oil, two oun[ce]s.

Melt the whole together in an earthen pipkin over the fire, and stir it well while it is melting.

The night before it is proposed to go to shoot water-fowl, care must be taken that the boots have no dampness: they must then be warmed gradually at a clear fire, and, when well heated, liberally anointed with the preceding composition, which should be previously melted to such a degree of heat, that the hand can but just bear it; so much of this composition should be applied as the leather will suck up, in repeated rubbings. On the next morning, the boots will feel a little stiff in putting on, but, by the warmth of the leg, they will soon become supple. New boots should be worn two or three times before they are anointed, in order to take away the oily dressing which all new leather has.

With boots thus prepared, the sportsman may wade whole days in bogs and swamps, without fear either of wet or damp, being certain of returning home with legs and feet perfectly dry.

EXHIBITIONS *of* PAINTINGS, *&c.* *at the* ROYAL ACADEMY, 1793.

Original Criticisms and Remarks on those Pictures only which relate to SPORTING SUBJECTS.

ON Monday, April 29, the Royal Academicians opened their twenty-fifth exhibition, when the lovers of the fine arts could not help exclaiming with a sigh

> How bare these walls! ah, where shall we deplore,
> Weep, ye blest arts, our Reynolds is no more.

As it does not come within the compass of our plan strictly to observe on the whole of this exhibition, we shall speak with as much candour as possible of those performances most likely to afford entertainment to our sporting readers. The CHASE, the STUD, the RACER, and the less elegant drudge of rural employ, for their information, shall now engage the pen of criticism.

We

We search these labours with the critic's eye,
Commend the laudable, the rest pass by.

The first piece to offer is No. 2, *a fisherman's cattage*. T. Hand.—Here is a great deal of rural simplicity; the landscape is well imagined; the rustic habitation nodding o'er the brook, and its concomitants are truly piscatory; and if the artist had given a little more warmth to his muller, his picture would deserve no inconsiderable rank in the temple of the arts.

No. 17. *A Boy with a Dog and Hare.* Quadel.

A few years since Mr. Zoffany exhibited a picture, *A Porter with a Hare, requesting two Schoolboys to read the direction thereon*; this picture for simplicity of design, and beauty in the execution, became a great favourite with the real connisseur. Though Mr. Quadel's picture has its beauties, we cannot say so much of it as of old friend Zoffany's, whose hare was delectable.

No. 26. *The latter stage of a Coach-horse.* T. Gooch.

We are informed Mr. T. Gooch is about to favour the public with a regular series of pictures, explanatory of the life of a coach-horse; that is, from his breaking for the collar, to his death, which will indeed, afford an eventful history. Of this picture we are happy to say, it is no bad study from nature, and does the artist some credit, but the back ground has not a similar claim to approbation.

Pamper'd and dress'd to please the master's eye,
His graceful movements are the gen'ral cry,
Ah! Pity hear, his youth and beauty gone,
Fleshless he groans beneath the lash of John;
The hackney now, (alas the common lot)
He drags to death, unpitied and forgot.

No. 30. *Mares and Foals from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Stud.* G. Garrard.

Charmingly grouped, and finely executed. The eye of candour has long followed the rising genius of this artist, and it would be particularly unjust not to say that whatever Mr. G. Garra[illegible] takes in hand, either *a Cock*[illegible] *a Coach-wheel, a Farrier's Sh*[illegible] *Farm-yard*, or *an Assemblag*[illegible] *Prood Mares*, he is equally ex[illegible]lent, and nicely true to his or[illegible]nals. The principal figur s in th[illegible] picture is *Jocasta*, a mare, bough[illegible] by the Prince of Wales of Si[illegible] Champion Dimock, in 17[illegible] with the chesnut foal at [illegible] feet.

Thy pencil Garrard, Nature st[illegible] view,
Admires each effort, still to Nature tru[illegible]

No. 43. *Snipes by* Atkins[illegible]

The birds are well designed, [illegible] not so naturally coloured.

No. 48. *Woodcocks by* S. E[illegible]mer, A.

Mr. S. Elmer has long enriched our exhibition with his beautiful and masterly productions; we have it to regret this year, that Mr. E. has only obliged the public curiosity with two pictures, No's. 48 and 657. We say it is to be regretted, because, whatever rises from his pencil, of fish, or fowl, &c. nature is studied with the nicest precision, and

the treasures of the prism so divinely blended, as to produce the highest effects emanating from a glowing imagination.

So close to Nature is this master's art
The goddess cries, thy pencil, Elmer's mine,
I taught you how to raise each brightier part,
To tint the bloom, and make the scene divine.

In such high estimation are the works of this artist, that it is considered amongst the admirers of a fine collection to betray a want of ...ste, to be without the dead game ...lmer. It is not long since a ...t prevailed of this gentle... ...s death at Farnham. Time, ...ver has happily proved to ... contrary; and we sincerely ...sh that whatever *game* the of... ...cious may make of Mr. E. they ...ay not make *dead* game of *him*; ...r no one has contributed to adorn ... British school of arts in this ...ticular study more than Mr. ...er.

...5. *Portrait of a Lady on a ...arkable trotting Mare.* T. ...OCH.

...ecuted with much spirit, and ...figure of the lady not uninte... ...ting.

...o. 68. *A Dog from Milan.* T. GOOCH.

Very well managed.

No. 72. *Portrait of an Italian Greyhound.*—Ditto.

No. 87. *Portrait of a Horse, Staring Tom.* T. GOOCH.

This picture is marked to be sold and indeed it will be no disgrace to the dormetory stud of the first sportsman in the kingdom.

No. 95. *Portrait of a Sportsman,* A. ROBERTS.

Ruddy health and content sit at ease in his face
What we rarely can scan
In the face of a man
Who hunts after courtiers in hopes of a place.

No. 114. *Ploughing.* WHEATLEY.

Incidents selected from husbanry are worthy of the pen and pencil, and never fail to produce pleasing sensations in the spectators; the manner of treating this subject seems entirely new, and at the same time faithful to nature. The exaltations still hanging on the hills; the smoke rising from the chimney tops in the neighbouring village, with the freshness of the morning, are circumstances selected with taste, and happily expressed. The horses are admirably painted.

"Such themes as these the rural Marco sung
To wide imperial Rome, in the full height
Of elegance and taste; by Greece refined."

No. 223. *Breaking in the young Coach-horse.* T. GOOCH.

This picture is also marked to be sold with its companion, *The latter state of a Coach-horse.* It does the artist credit; they are a pretty pair of pictures, and worthy a place in any sportsman's collection.

No. 224. *Inside of a Stable.* QUADAL.

This is marked to be sold, but we fear it will fall short of the price given for Morland's *Stable.*

For

For these rude scenes we much to Morland owe;
Morland is English, Sirs, from top to toe,
Each foreign school he spares to imitate,
Convinc'd that home can furnish all that's great.

Portrait of a Horse. G. GARRARD.

We have taken notice of this gentleman's great ability before, notwithstanding justice obliges us again to repeat, that whatever subject rises from Mr. Garrard's pencil shews him a very valuable acquisition to the British arts.

No. 25. *Portrait of a Horse (Sultan,) the property of* I. Worral, Esq. well known in Ld. Derby's hunt. I. N. SARTORIOUS.

Gracefull, full of fire, and does Mr. Sartorious credit; the landscape cold, and so! so!

No. 286. *Portrait of a Horse.* T. GOOCH.

Very well managed, and full of fire.

No. 281. *Portrait of Saltram.* G. GARRARD.

Very like the horse in all its points.

No. 477. A *mad Bull.* G. ROGERS, Esq. Honorary.

Full of spirit, and not a bad picture.

No. 559. *A fox Hunt.* S. HOWETT.

The wicked compar'd with the more wicked,
Seem beautiful, and not to be worst of all,
Stands in some rank of praise.

No. 587. *A Tyger snarling over his Prey.* I. WARD.

Snarling he tears the shepherd's herds new slain,
While half-picked limbs bestrow th' ensanguin'd plain.

A very decent picture, and does Mr. Ward some credit.

No. 639. *Pheasants.* WINGFIELD. —Very decent.

No. 648. *Portrait of two Horse[s] at the Veterinary College.* R LAWRENCE.

Very well managed; a[nd we] wish success to Mr. Lawren[ce and] to the Veterinary College, [that] they may be the speedy mea[ns of] preserving that valuable crea[ture] the horse from the horrid torm[ents] inflicted on that useful animal, [by] ignorant farriers, presumpt[uous] stable-keepers, and quack[s of] every description; particu[larly] those nature menders who [to ob]tain a fine glossy coat to th[e horse] are eternally scouring the [life] from his intestines, which c[ourse] seldom ends but with [a fe]... the dog kennel.

No. 672. *A Fox Hunt.* S. G[IL]PIN.

The public has long bee[n in]debted to Mr. Gilpin, for [his] very valuable exertions, wh[ich] have greatly contributed towa[rds] the enrichment of our equestri[an] collections. In the particula[r] scene before us, Mr. Gilpin has displayed much judgment and knowledge in his art; the dogs are equal to any thing we have seen of the kind in our school, and we have only to lament that the group is not accompanied with a better landscape. A more close

N 2 attachment

T. Cook sculp.

DEATH OF THE FOX.

From a much admired Painting in the Exhibition at the Royal Academy

Published June 1st 1795, by T. Whehle Warwick Square London.

jury, therefore, must consider whether he meant at *the time of the hiring*, to take such journey, but was afterwards tempted to sell the horse?—For, if so, he must be acquitted. But if the jury are of opinion that, at the time of the hiring, he had no intention to take the journey, but *intended to sell the horse*, they will find, that fact specially for the opinion of the judges.—The jury found that the facts above stated were true, and also that the prisoner had hired the horse with a fraudulent view, and intention of selling it immediately.

The question was referred to the twelve judges, Whether the delivery of the horse by the prosecutor to the prisoner, had so far changed the possession of the property, as to render the subsequent conversion of it a mere breach of trust, or whether the conversion was felonious.

The judges were unanimously of opinion, that the question, as to the original intention of the prisoner in hiring the horse, had been properly left to the jury; and as they had found, that his view in so doing was fraudulent, the parting with the property had not changed the nature of the possession, but that it remained unaltered in the prosecutor at the time of the conversion, and that the prisoner was therefore guilty of felony.

Account *of* Indian Fishing, *&c. at* Cape Breton, *from a Correspondent who resided there many years.*

THE following are most of the animals I can recollect on the island of Cape Breton, which the Indians procure for their skins: and those skins are sold or bartered with the inhabitants of that, and the neighbouring islands.

The animals alluded to are, the moose, paraboo, bear, lucifee, fox black, silver grey, and red, beaver, otter, mynx, musk-cat, and rabbit nearly as large as our hares, they are white in winter, but change their colour to a beautiful mixture in the spring and fall of the year; in summer they are brown. Here are also squirrels red and grey.

This island likewise abounds with wild fowl, such as geese, ducks of various sorts, partridges, eagles, fish hawks which are near six feet across the wing, when opened.

The robin here is worthy of notice; it is as large as a thrush, and sings delightfully: the humming bird is also beautiful; so is the Indian canary, and many others. There is also an island ne[illegible] Cape Breton, on which birds on[illegible] are to be found, and where y[illegible] might load a vessel with their [illegible] which are about the size of [illegible] of the goose.

Fishing is a part of the [illegible] employment, both summ[illegible] winter; but they cannot f[illegible] from January to the latter [illegible] March, as the frost sets i[illegible] to render the ice impregna[illegible] other seasons of the y[illegible] men who are fond of [illegible] would have great an[illegible] there are vast quanti[illegible] of every description. [illegible] I think, are the finest I e[illegible] and smelts have caught at a [illegible] with my hands, by scooping th[illegible] out, (if I may be allowed the expression) in such quantities as to load a boat.

The Indian manner of fishing is at night, in their canoes, with birch birk, rolled up to answer the purpose of a torch, which they

they light, and spear the fish in a very dextrous way, affording great diversion.

The name of the Indian who speaks French fluently, and a little, English, is *Dominique.* They assume the name of the French who were in possesson of the island, and had made it a very fine settlement: establishing the faith of the church of Rome among the Indians, who continue that profession to this day, and pay great attention to its ceremonies. They all wear crosses and beads.

LETTER VII.
ON HUNTING.

Of Trailing *and* Starting.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

YOUR "Sportsman's complete Almanack" informs (*in the* Sporting Maga- *Vol.* I. *p.* 113) that "hare g begins the 30th of Sep- r, and ends the 28th of ary." The author of Cy- a, with less precision, Hare hunting commences Iichaelmas, and should l gentlemen encourage he middle of Febru-

rules cannot be laid trailing: much depends judgement of the hunts- , and his perfect knowledge of the several good and bad properties of his dogs. A kennel of the best hounds in the kingdom, cannot be all alike: some are good for trailing and start; others excellent when the hare is on foot; and others for hitting off defaults, running the double, or hot soil, or making good the high ways.

Some huntsmen, as soon as they find where a hare has relieved, give themselves no trouble about trailing to her, but proceed with the company to beating the hedges for a wide compass, and that in so careless a manner, that they as often beat over, as beat a hare up. I much approve of fairly trailing and starting, and I think it the nicest part of the whole pastime, provided wind and weather permit. Those who delight in rising early, are pleasingly amused in seeing the hare trailed to her form; it is also of great service to the hounds, and shows their goodness to the huntsman more than any other hunting, as it discovers to him those which have the tenderest noses.

It is an unsettled point at trail or cold-hunting, whether the dogs challenge from any particular effluvia which transpired from the feet of the hare, or remains of breath, which in her feeding and exercise intermixed with, and soiled the pasture and herbage. Some are advocates for the former opinion, and others are prejudiced in favour of the latter. "Is it not wonderful," says Mr. Beckford, "that the trail of a hare should lie after so many hours, when the scent of her dies away so soon?"

If the hounds challenge on the relief, it is a point of judgement not to let them puzzle and stick, but to rate them together, and to make it good round the fences the sooner the better. Now the huntsman must depend absolutely upon his dogs; the tender nosed hound generally hits it first, and is often unjustly deemed a babbler, because a tougher dog does not

not make good what he opens upon; whereas the difference too frequently is, that one hound's nose is so exquisitely delicate as to enjoy a scent twice as stale as another.

"Observe," says the author of Cynegetica, "Damsel, or loquacious Dainty, open cheerily, the whole pack run in, not one, for want of equal talents, approves. But, as they proceed to warmer scent, if Truman or Ruler (staunch old counsellors, never known to give opinion but with certainty, the effect of long experience) gravely undertake to peruse the case, and, on due consideration, challenge, but in single notes, the whole kennel, (in science brethren and colleagues) from every quarter hurry, and with general yelp confirm the sound report; whilst the assiduous huntsman, glad at heart, in oratory of his own proclaims it good."

The confidence among hounds is astonishing, in proportion to the reality of each other's assurances. A person of the strictest veracity, cannot give less credit to a notorious cheat or liar, than a staunch hound would to one that opens false, or spends his tongue free to little purpose.—How like the babbler is the man who prates and rattles upon all subjects with confidence, without understanding any?

The notes of the hounds is a language perfectly understood by the huntsman, and what he depends on more than the judgment of all his friends who are in the field. According to the length of time a hare has been gone to form, do they more or less assure him of their likeliness to start. At the most distant part of her morning's exercise, where the tenderest nosed dog can but touch of the scent the true musical hound opens single; perhaps a long-holding note, or (according to the dog) only what some people call a chop. As they gather on towards her, each old sophister confirms his first opinion by an additional note, and doubles his tongue. When near her form, and the scent lies warm and strong, all double and treble their notes.

Beware of the counter-trail, which may happen when dogs are cast off, so as to challenge about the middle of her works, or nearer the form than the feed; there the scent lies so equal, that the dogs, over eager and busy, often hit the heel-way, or draw amiss: this the huntsman must judge of, by the notes his dogs first challenge in. If they double, and carry it on counter, they will soon signify their error by opening only single; for in-stead of the scent lying hotter, a[nd] increasing upon their noses, [it is] quite the contrary, and dwi[ndles] to no scent at all.

When a hare is found, all [should] be quiet; nor should you ri[de near] the hounds, till they are w[ell set]tled to the scent.

——— let all be hushe[d]
No clamour loud, no [...]
heard;
Lest the wild hound r[...]
the plain
Untractable, nor hear thy chid[ing ...]
So[mervile].

The natural eagerness of [the] hounds will, at such times, frequently carry, even the best of them, wide of the scent; which too much encouragement, or pressing too close upon them, may continue beyond all possibility of recovery: this should be always

always guarded against: after a little while you have less to fear. You may then approach them nearer, and encourage them more; leaving, however, at all times, sufficient room for them to turn, should they over-run the scent. On high roads, and dray paths, be always doubtful of the scent, and give them no great encouragement; but when a hit is made on either side, you may halloo as much as you please; nor can you then encourage your hounds too much. A hare generally describes a circle as she runs; lerger or less, according to her strength, and the openness of the country. In inclosures, and where there is much cover, the circle is usually so small, that it is a constant puzzle to the hounds. They have a Gordian knot, in that case, ever to unloose; and though may afford matter of specu- tion to the philosopher, it is ways contrary to the wishes of tsmen.

an! her gait observe: if in wide
rings
el her mazy way, in the same
round,
still, she'll foil the beaten
track.
he fly, and with the fav'ring
wind
ld course, less intricate thy

SOMERVILLE.

l resume these subjects in next epistle which I shall do myself the honour to address to you, and am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ACASTUS.

The UPAS *or* MODE *of* POISONING ARROWS *by the* KING *of* JAVA.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

A DESCRIPTION of a tree in the island of Java, called the Upas, or poison-tree, is given by a surgeon belonging to the Dutch East India Company, of the name of Foersch, who was stationed at Batavia in the year 1774: surprizing as these accounts may be, they are accompanied with so many facts, and names of persons and places, that it is difficult to conceive them fabulous.

The Upas grows about seven leagues from Batavia, in a plain surrounded by rocky mountains; the whole of the plain being about ten or twelve miles in circumference. The tree is totally barren: nothing that breathes or vegetates can live within its influence: the bird that flies over it, drops down dead: the beast that wanders near it, expires. The whole dreadful area is covered with sand, over which lies scattered loose flints, and whitened bones.

This tree is the Emperor's great military magazine. In a solution of the poisonous gum which excludes from it, his arrows and other offensive weapons are dipt. It was this subtile poison the arrow was charged with which the King of Makassay wounded the Englishman's toe, &c. spoken of in your last (see page 22.) The procuring this poisonous gum is a matter of as much attention as difficulty. Criminals only are employed in this dreadful service; of these, several every year are sent with a promise

promise of pardon and reward if they procure it. Hooded in leathern cases with glass eyelet-holes, and secured as much as possible from the fell effluvia of the air they are to breathe, they undertake this melancholy journey, travelling always with the wind; about one in ten escapes, and brings away a little box of this awful commodity for the royal marksman. Mr. Darwin, in his poem, gives a painful though pleasingly poetical description of this dreadful poison, in the following lines, and as they cannot be unentertaining I shall extract them:

The UPAS, or POISON TREE.

Where seas of glass with gay reflection smile,
Round the green waste of Java's palmy isle;
A spacious plain extends its upland scene,
Rocks rise on rocks, and fountain gush between.
Soft breathes the breeze, eternal summers reign,
And showers prolific bless the soil in vain.
No spicy nutmeg scents the vernal gales,
No tow'ring plantain shades the mid-day vales;
No grassy mantle hides the subtle hills,
No flow'ry chaplet crowns the trickling rills,
No step returning, on the sand impress'd,
Invites the visit of a second guest.
Fierce in dread silence on the blasted heath,
Fell Upas sits.

The king's arrows being thus poisoned, wherever he may think proper to throw them, which is performed by blowing through a reed, death is sure almost instantly to follow; for no human remedy has ever been found quick enough in its operation to overtake the subtility of the Java Upas.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

PROCEEDING upon a declaration contained in your last Number, that "The SPORTING MAGAZINE will always be found open to *correcting* correspondence," and knowing how very averse you are to misrepresentation of fact; I beg to remove your doubts respecting that *well remembered* character (of whom you have introduced an erroneous account in the early part of your First Volume) the notorious D—k E——d, who stands, in the memory of every sporting individual, the —— of Mr. R. of KINGSTON, in a field near CRANFORD BRIDGE, to which place, during the *races* at ASCOT HEATH, they had adjourned from the bustle of the crowd at WINDSOR, to settle what had been so ridiculously denominated an *affair of honour*, between a dissipated young man in a state of intoxication on one part, and a notorious and detested *black leg* on the other. You represent this meeting a[s] adopted, and violently persever[ed] in by Mr. R——: the fact is n[ot] *so*, and it becomes your duty intelligencers of veracity, to [rec]tify the misinformation you received. The truth is li[terally] thus, that the amiable *H*[...] *captain*, who "blood and [...] was so anxious for a "lit[...] ing bout in the field of [...] fearful, after the app[...] was made, that his pu[...] should relax, and [...] the happiness of ap[...] *cond* in a service of [...] *ger*, absolutely conti[...] him with "*copious* a[...] wine" till near or full tw[...] in the morning, at the [...] Hart Inn, Windsor, though th[...] nearly in a state of intoxication, and was bound to encounter the dreadful chance of "passing that awful bourne" at *seven*. At this moment in perfect health, and within *five hours* of his dissolution, he expressed his desire to

 avoid

avoid meeting the party, under an impressive, and finally fatal pre-sentiment that he should *lose his life* in the event. His *worthy friend* the nominal *captain*, was, however, too much intent upon the *reputation* of a *duel*, to permit even the appearance of evasion, and filling *two bumpers* of madeira, gave "*eternal perdition* to the man who flinched from the cause he had engaged in;" which after some hesitation, and with great reluctance, R——, at the repeated instigation of the captain, consented to drink. The same reluctance closely adhered to him even to the very moment of getting into the chaise: and equally true it is, that he wished, and sought an accommodation at the place of meeting, which was as peremptorily refused. You acknowledge to have printed a state of the case as represented by —k E——d, at *Bologne-sur-mer.* I give it you from a *disinterested* [illegible]-WITNESS upon the spot, and [illegible]re to you, that he never fired [illegible]stol in the air;" on the con[illegible]ave every, and the most [illegible]te proofs of *determined* [illegible]*on*. This assertion, it must [illegible]nowledged, becomes, in a great degree, superfluous; the verdict of an IMPARTIAL JURY, after an attentive investigation, having adjusted that matter beyond the power of controversy.

You seem to warp a little in the candour you are *entitled*, or more correctly *bound* to observe, and seem to *shift* the idea of his being a *scene-shifter* at the Theatre-royal in Dublin; permit me to add, there is not at this moment a theatrical performer in your metropolis, who has made *one trip* to Dublin, but can elucidate the present recital, with the account of a journeyman carpenter behind the scenes of Crow-street Theatre, who had the "misfortune of *achshidentally* killing a *jontlemen* with a hammer, and after an *unpleasant* verdict by a JURY of THAVES, thought himself *very lucky* to escape *by himself* on the other side of the water."

Claiming the privilege at all times of setting you RIGHT, where I am *personally* convinced you are *wrong*, I beg to subscribe myself with respect,

Your's, &c.

VERITAS.

Windsor, May 20, 1793.

[illegible]E EDITORS OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE.

[illegible]TLEMEN,

[illegible] the following lines written on the death of the late JOHN [illegible] Esq. worth your notice, by giving it a place in your excellent [illegible], you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

On the Death of the late
JOHN PRATT, ESQ.
Of Askrigg, in Wensleydale,
Who died at Newmarket, May 8, 1785.

A character so eccentric—so variable—so valuable,
Astonish'd the age he liv'd in.

Tho'

Tho' small his patrimony,
Yet, assisted by that and his own genius,
He for upwards of thirty years
Supported all the hospitality
Of an ancient BARON.
The excellent qualities of his heart
Were eminently evinced
By his bounty to the poor;
His sympathetic feelings for distress,
And his charity for all mankind.
Various and wonderful were the means
Which enabled him, with unsullied reputation,
To support his course of life:
In which he saw, and experienced
Many TRIALS, and many vicissitudes
of fortune;
And tho' often hard press'd, whipt, and spurr'd
By that Jockey NECESSITY,
He never swerv'd out of the course
of honour.
Once, when his finances were impair'd
He receiv'd a seasonable supply
By the performance of a MIRACLE*!
At different periods he exhibited
(Which were the just emblems of his own life)
A CONUNDRUM, an ENIGMA, and a RIDDLE;
And, strange to tell! even these
Enrich'd his pocket,
Without incurring censure.
He trained up an Infidel †,
Which turned out to his advantage.
He had no singular partiality
For flowers, shrubs, fruits, or birds.
Yet for several years he maintain'd a FLORIST ‡
And his RED ROSE more than once
Obtain'd the premium.
He had a HONEYSUCKLE and a PUMPKIN,
Which brought hundreds into his purse:
And a PHŒNIX, a NIGHTINGALE, a GOLDFINC[H]
a CHAFFINCH,
Which produc'd him thousands.

---

* A famous horse of his, got by Changeling.
† Got by Turk, dam (Goldfinch and Miss Nightingale's dam by Cub).
‡ Got by Match'em.
§ Got by Match'em, out of Infidel's dam.

 In

In the last war
He was owner of a PRIVATEER,
Which brought him several valuable prizes.
Tho' never fam'd for gallantry,
Yet he had in keeping, at different periods,
A VIRGIN, a MAIDEN*, an ORANGE GIRL, and a BALLAD SINGER:
Besides several Misses †
To all of whom his attachment was notorious.
And (what is still more a paradox)
who' he had no issue by his lawful wife,
Yet the numerous progeny, and quick abilities
Of these very females
Prov'd to him a source of supply.
With all his seeming peculiarities and foibles,
He retain'd his PURITY §
Till a few days before his death:
When the great CAMDEN
Spread the fame thereof so extensively,
As to attract e'en the notice of his Prince,
Who thought it no diminution of royalty,
To obtain so valuable an acquisition by purchase,
Altho, he parted with his PURITY
At a great price,
Yet his honour and good name
Remain'd untarnish'd to the end of his life,
At his death, indeed, SLANDER
(In the semblamce of PITY)
Talk'd much of his insolvency,
And much of the ruin of individuals;
But the proof of his substance,
And of a surplus not much inferior
To his original patrimony,
Soon answered—refuted—and wip'd away the calumny,
To sum up the abstract of his character,
It may truly be said of him,
That his frailties were few;
His virtues many.
That he liv'd,
Almost universally belov'd;
That he died,
Almost universally lamented.

---

* Got by Match'em, out of his famous Squirt mare, the dam of Conundrum, Pumpkin, Ranthos, Ænigma, &c. and grandam of Miracle, Virgin, Dido, &c.

† The dam of Rockingham, got by Match'em, out of his Squirt mare:

§ Afterwards Rockingham.

PHARO

PHARO BANK.

SCENE *in the* FIRST ACT *of the New* COMEDY *of* "HOW TO GROW RICH."

Enter Miss DAZZLE.

MISS DAZZLE. Good morning, Mr. Smalltrade. I'm sorry we had'nt the pleasure of seeing you at our gala last night.

Smalltrade. Pray be seated, cousin. *(They sit)* Ah! I'm told it was the most grand expensive entertainment.

Miss Dazzle. Expensive! your pardon, Sir. It did'nt cost me and my brother a shilling.

Smalltrade. No!

Miss Dazzle. No—and what will surprize you more, it is our sumptuous house, our brilliant rooms and extravagant entertainments that pay all our expences.—In short, Mr. Smalltrade, we've found out a new mode of growing rich.

Smalltrade. Have you? *(rubbing his hands.)* That's what I want to hear about.

Miss Dazzle. And that's what I came to impart to you.—In a word, Sir, we keep a bank.

Smalltrade. Do you? Well, that's one way.

Miss Dazzle. Yes, such a bank! so opposite to your's! We know nothing of notes, checks, clerks, or currency.—We don't rise early in the morning to settle our accounts, or shut up before evening to prevent our customers from settling theirs—No, all our business is done in the dark, my dear cousin.

Smalltrade. In the dark! so is mine too, my dear cousin.

Miss Dazzle Then, while you are satisfied with a hundred pounds profit in a week, we are not content with a thousand in a night, and if ever we stopt payment, which fortune avert! we have nothing to surrender, but mahogany tables, wax lights, cards, and dice-boxes.

Smalltrade (rising). I understand—you keep a Pharo table—Oh! take me!—Take me as Groom-porter, and I'll make my fortune, if its only by picking up the droppings.

Miss Dazzle. There's the point—if you would but consent to become a partner with myself and my brother, our profits wou'd be trebled.

Smalltrade. Wou'd they?—That's nice!

Miss Dazzle. The case is thi —Occasionally, though it seldom happens, we want ready money to carry on the campaign.

Smalltrade. Ready money!—Ah! there's the devil!—I've nothing but paper.

Miss Daz. Nonsense! Yo notes can be changed into ca and Sir Charles and I will pay discount.

Smalltrade. What! pa discount out of your ow ets, and give me a thir profits besides?

Miss Daz. Certainly.

Smalltrade. Then I' partner, and—Yet, hold I'd better not determin tily *(aside)*. Miss my visitor, Lady as we're disturb'd wait on you in an h further.

Miss Daz. By that Charles will arrive from L Good day.

Smalltrade. Adieu! Zounds! I always had a turn for gaiety, and I don't think I need fear being imposed upon; for I've so long managed a trading bank, that I must understand a gambling one!

one!—I say, cousin, not a word to her about the new mode of growing rich—Good day!—[*Exit.*

Miss Daz. So, the old gentleman is caught in the snare; and aided by his bank, what will not ours atchieve? Lady Henrietta, who has refused my brother's hand and title, will now be his on other terms, and Warford, who is our enemy, will be involved in his uncle's ruin.

For an Account of this Comedy, see our last, p. 49.

ASCOT HEATH.

(Continued from page 52.)

THIS dreary appearance at NEWMARKET, and its consequent effects upon the pecuniary sensations of the *sporting adventurers*, will receive some temporary consolation from the en-ing meeting at ASCOT, which become *now*, more particularly on any former occasion, the t of even ROYAL attention. been a rule held invariable y years, that certain races respect to time, abso-*moveable:* for instances, ORD on *Whit-Tuesday*, T on that day fortnight, s year falling on his MA-*rth-day*, (June the 4th), ured with the pecu- of being postponed ng Tuesday, (June t his MAJESTY and GROUPE may not be om enjoying a scene of rilliancy, and which, for ears past, they have not tted to grace with their presence.

Of this spot, that in many respects totally eclipses NEWMARKET, we shall endeavour to convey such description as may prove entertaining to those of our very distant readers, as will probably never have it in their power to visit a scene of so much sporting popularity. These races (the present year excepted) always begin on the day above-mentioned, and continue *the week;* so that those who commence their careers of pleasure on *Tuesday morning*, feel themselves most happily glutted by *Saturday night.* The horses start precisely at ONE each day; and, exclusive of the incessant racing for *three* or *four* hours, the public dinners, assemblies at EGHAM and WINDSOR, with the gaming tables of every description, afford a variety of dishes in the feast of dissipation, sufficient to pall the most luxurious appetite.

On Tuesday, the *first* day, is given by his Majesty (as a most indubitable proof of his patronage) a plate of 100 guineas, to be run for by such horses as have regularly hunted with his Majesty's stag hounds during the preceding season; at the running for which, his Majesty never fails to be present. On the same day is run for, the Prince's sweepstakes of 50 guineas each. On the second day, a plate and 50 guineas sweepstakes; on the third, two 50l. plates; and the remaining days, PLATES, *matches*, &c.

Every attempt at description will evidently fall exceedingly short of the picture we mean to delineate; an absolute town of near *two hundred booths*, erected in a fortnight, (and many possessing the convenience of comfortable habitations) upon the middle of a heath, some miles from the nearest market town, (and for permission to do which, the owners pay from *three* guineas to *five)* affords ample proof, what

an incredible multitude must be assembled daily on such spot to reimburse the adventurers for their expenditure. The concourse of people from every part of the country, without respect to distance; the immensity of carriages from the metropolis; the display of the first nobility, and most celebrated personages in the kingdom; a row of towering booths, thirty or forty in length, each containing two or three hundred females, amongst whom may be seen beauties of the first distinction; the accumulation of SPORTING DEPREDATORS, *pick-pockets*, and well-known *sharks*, constitute a scene very far beyond the power of literary representation. In the various booths (that is on the ground floor) and annexed *marquees* are to be obtained provisions, with every delicacy the season can afford, and every necessary accommodation for the PEER, the PEASANT, the LADY of QUALITY, or of *less rigid virtue*; the latter of whom, it must be acknowledged, are by no means sparing of their presence upon the occasion. Interspersed with the rest, are *ten marquees*, each containing that PARAGON of EQUITY an E O table, with *three* or *four* proprietors; and for the very *ground alone* upon which they stand, every table contributes no less a sum than *ten* forming in the aggregate, 100 GUINEAS towards the plates; and when it is observed that there are very few of these *gentlemen* but what have a *sporting lady* and *gig* in their retinue, it can require no extra knowledge of arithmetical elucidation to discover the certainty of *profit* and *loss* in the embarkation of every foolish or fascinated adventurer. A momentary survey of these iniquitous receptacles gives instantaneous proof of the depravity of our passions, and the instability of human nature. Money seems of no more value than to gratify the enthusiastic avaricious madness of the moment: a matter that excites our most serious admiration, when we see servants of every denomination, divested of the very power of reflection, getting rid of the little property *in guineas*, that they have so long been acquiring, and literally earning by "the sweat of the brow."

In so rich a field for *harvest*, it is no wonder that the most expert and notorious pick-pockets should make annually a profitable gleaning: lamentations for the loss of *purses* and *watches* are a very common topic of conversation; and it will be no unfriendly communication in us to remind our readers how unnecessary, or in fact, how *unfortunate* it may prove, to take more property to such place than th[illegible] certain expence annexed to ple[illegible] sure renders unavoidable: th[illegible] hint becomes the more oppor[illegible] tune, when we recollect, that exclusive of those proficients wh[illegible] are dexterously successful, th[illegible] has not been a year *for ma*[illegible] which the operations of [illegible] and *ducking* has not [illegible] fomed upon those u[illegible] that fell *detected* into th[illegible] for the *populace*. During [illegible] bilee, the surrounding to[illegible] villages, and even farm-h[illegible] are filled with temporary in[illegible] bitants; *Egham, Stains, Bagsh*[illegible] *Workingham, Sunning hill*, &c. &c. contribute no bed to rest the limbs, or recruit the spirits of the weary traveller; and WINDSOR, that delightful scene of splendid magnificence, constitutes a perfect CARNIVAL upon the occasion.

During

During those intervening spaces of time between the running of the heats (allotted in general to refreshment by some, and relaxation by others) great part of the company descend from the stands; and intermixing in the GRAND PARADE, between the *starting* and the *distance* posts, form an absolute *incorporation*, that, taken individually, we should consider not only *heterogenous* but absolutely IMPOSSIBLE. Here we perceive the unprincipled determined desperate gambler assume the dress and dignity of a PEER, whilst the PEER is exultingly imitating the manners of a *stable-boy*. Women of the most abandoned character affect the simplicity of *quakerism;* whilst those who should support in appearance the purity of conjugal affection, seem to despise the preservation of such consistency, and confidently put in practice the *lures* and *levity* of a common brothel or *bawdy-house*. Of these and many other contrarieties, we shall have occasion o introduce various specimens, when we proceed to a characteristic delineation of individuals, who, though well known upon e *turf* and at the *gaming-table*, uisances to SOCIETY, and a to HUMAN NATURE.

(To be continued)

LCULATIONS *on the* GAME *of* LIFE *and* DEATH.

THE number of the inhabitants of a country or city is almost renewed every thirty years; and in a century the human race is renewed three times and one third.

If we allow three generations for a century, and suppose the world to be only 5 700 years old, there appears to have been 171 generations since the creation of the world to the present time; 124 since the deluge; and 53 since the christian æra: and as there is not a family that can prove its origin even so far back as Charlemagne, it consequently follows, that the most ancient families are unable to trace their origin farther back than thirty generations. Very few indeed, can trace so far, without diving into fiction.

Of 1000 infants nursed by the mother, about 300 die: of the same number, committed to the care of strange nurses, it is calculated that 500 perish.

Among 115 deaths may be reckoned one woman in child bed; but only one of 400 dies in labour.

The small-pox, in the natural way, carries off about eight out of 100.

By innoculation, one dies out of about 300.

It is remarked however, that more girls than boys die of the small-pox in the natural way.

From the calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of 3126 reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

The probability is, that a new-born child will live to the age of 34 years and six months.

	Year.		Years.	Mon.
That one of	1	will live	41	9
	3		45	7
	5		46	4
	10		44	9
A person of	15		41	6
	20		38	3
	25		35	3
	30		32	3
	35		29	8
	40		26	6

	Years	Years.	Mon.
A person of	45 will live	23	0
	50	20	11
	55	17	0
	60	14	2
	65	11	5
	70	8	11
	75	6	8
	80	4	10
	85	3	3
	90	2	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men, is 100 to 108: the probable duration of a man's life is 60 years. Married women live longer than those who are unmarried.

By observations made in the course of fifty years, it has been found, that the greatest number of deaths has been in the month of March; and, next to that, the months of August and September. In November, December, and February, there are the fewest deaths.

Out of 1000 deaths, 249 take place in winter; 289 in Spring; 225 in summer, and 237 in autumn. Hence it appears that more die in spring than in any other season; but in large cities, like London and Paris, winter is the most fatal season, probably, because more persons are in the town in winter, than in the summer.

Half of all that are born, die before they arrive at the age of seventeen.

The number of old persons who die, during cold weather, are, to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

The first month, and especially the first day after birth, are marked for the greatest number of deaths; of 2735 infants who die young, 1292 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.

Boerhave assures us, that the healthiest children are born during the months of January, February and March.

Married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 1 to 3; and married men to all the males, as 3 to 5.

The greatest number of births are in February and March, which answers to May and June.

The number of twins is, to that of the whole number of single births as 1 to 65.

In country places there is, on an avarage, four children born of each marriage, in cities the proportion is about three and an half.

The number of widows is to that of widowers, as 3 to 1; but that of widows who re-marry, to that of widowers, as 4 to 5.

Upon an equal space of ground there exists,

In Iceland	1 man
Norway	5
Sweden	14
Turkey	36
Poland	52
Spain	63
Ireland	99
Switzerland	114
Great Britain	119
Germany	127
England	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]
Venice	1[illegible]
Holland	224
Malta	1103

What an astonishing differenc[illegible] Iceland is the most thinly inhabited, and Malta is the most populous. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country are supposed to live in cities, and three fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men 28 deaths might yearly be expected.

To the EDITORS of the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the second Volume of "Curious Anecdotes," collected by the Rev. I. ADAMS, A. M. (p. 221) appears the following observation by the late King of Prussia upon HUNTING; carrying with it a severe reflection upon what we have ever considered the most manly exercise and relaxation from *business* or *study* that can be enjoyed at that particular season of the year.

"The chase," said he, "is one of the most sensual pleasures by which the powers of the body are strongly exerted but those of the mind remained unemployed. I am convinced that man is more cruel and savage than any beast of prey; commonly find that the most passionate lovers of the chase converse only with their dogs, their horses, and other irrational animals. This renders them wild and unfeeling, and it highly probable they cannot be very merciful to the human species; for a man who can, in cold blood, torture a poor innocent animal, cannot feel much compassion for the distresses of own species; and besides, can the chase be a proyment for any *thinking*

his hypocritical rhapsody the effusion of a less celeed, or *less eccentric* genius a PRUSSIAN KING, it never uld have had sufficient weight have reached public inspection through the medium of the press. Can any one literary declaration hold up a greater proof of personal duplicity or human depravity, than a man's preaching the practice of tenderness to his own species, whose great ambition and principal happiness was an eternal torrent of human blood, caused by the insatiate thirst for power and unlimited devastation?

If we advert to the thousands that have lost their lives in a gratification of his ambitious schemes of monarchical aggrandizement, we instantly perceive the fallacy of appealing to *his* decision as an *unsullied* criterion of PHILANTHROPY; the same inconsistency that is stamped upon the face of his opinion in the *general* declaration, pervades also the most remote construction, if we descend to an impartial analization of *any*, or *each* particular passage of the whole. His speaking of the body's being "strongly exerted," while the "mind remains unemployed," is not only an idea perfectly contemptible, but a demonstrative proof he held his erroneous opinion upon THEORY only, divested of the more candid and judicious corroboration of practice. Surely "the being,' must not possess the happy power of reflection, who can join in the extatic pleasures of the chase without (in the *very act of enjoyment*) bending the neck of obedience, and offering the most HEARTFELT GRATITUDE to the all-powerful dispenser of events, that has enabled him to ruminate upon the inexpressible speed, courage, and spontaneous efforts of the generous animal he bestrides: the irresistible fortitude, inactive sagacity, and enlivening tones of the exhilarating pack in pursuit, and the thousand natural gifts possessed by the game pursued, to assist in its escape from what this *lenient*, this *humane*, this most MERCIFUL DESTROYER of the *human species* has

has been *condescendingly* pleased to denominate "in cold blood, the torture of a poor innocent animal."

Having drawn one conclusion from the opening admitted under *majestic* authority, I must be permitted to remark still farther upon the *princely penetration* of this TACTIC philosopher.

With a degree of personal ostentation invariably annexed to the deceptive confines of *a court*, he presumes to say "we find that the most passionate lovers of the chase converse only with their *dogs*, their *horses*, and other irrational animals."—Is it a proof of *intellectual superiority*, that A KING should be so miserably deficient in matter of common observation? If it be *no crime* to oppose the opinion of *one man* to *another*, I deem not those *irrational animals*, that he has been illiberally disposed to term so; and I believe it will be arrogating to myself no improper importance, if I say I have gone in equestrian annalization *very very* far beyond the utmost researches of this MAJESTIC investigator. I have, with the utmost inexpressible satisfaction, incessantly attended to *every look*, *every action*, of what he would, perhaps, have called their "inexplicable dumb shew;" but where I *enthusiastically* trace the most predominant traits of AFFECTION, FIDELITY and GRATITUDE; nor does it convey to me the most distant idea of surprise that his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY was so entirely *a stranger* to discoveries that naturally occur to a remote individual, when I consider how *very little* KINGS are subject to the language of SINCERITY.

I am, sure, Gentlemen, your kind indulgence and literary candour will permit me, upon a future but *early* occasion, to furnish the sporting world with a comparative view of the *creatures of a court*, and the CANINE SPECIES; in the mean time, permit me to promulgate a fact that in frequent "conversation with my *horses* and *dogs*" I receive much more satisfaction; discover more friendship and sagacity in the *action* of my HORSE, and *gratitude* in the *weather-beaten* countenance of my OLD TERRIER, "than pleasure in the *fashionable frivolity* so constantly displayed in occasional conversation with many of the *first rate fops* from the metropolis."

RUSTICUS.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING just cast my eye over the request of your honest sporting friend "Henry Hosier of Cheapside," I have only to say, individually, I am sorry "his counter" prevents his being now, as formerly, at the *head of the hounds*, when I should, perhaps, be *sometimes* honoured with his company [illegible] conversation. That bein[illegible] of the "comforts of life[illegible] us. I avail myself of [illegible]ness to solve his doubts [illegible] sporting minutiæ and [illegible] judgment of Sir Roger de [illegible]verley and Mr. Budgell, resp[illegible]ing *stop hounds*, and their so s[illegible]ping upon the sudden signal [illegible] "*dropping the pole*." In reply, [illegible] beg permission to say I have repeatedly hunted with the slow *southern hounds* at MANCHESTER, where the huntsman goes *on foot*, with the long pole he describes; and for more than twenty years past with the KING'S HOUNDS,

(where

(where they are stopt by the speed of the horses and the exertions of the horsemen) as well as with very many packs of fox and hare hounds in different parts of the kingdom, but found no attempt at "*stopping*," except with the KING'S, till within the *two* or *three* last years, when it is become not only fashionable, but *necessary* to imitate the *manners* as well as the MAGNIFICENCE of our superiors.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

OBSERVATOR.

Windsor, May 20, 1793.

ANECDOTES.

SOME few days since, a celebrated VETERINARIAN WRITER was required to give a pro-fessional opinion upon a new urchase from one of the fashion-ble receptacles for *figure, bone, eed* and *perfection;* when upon he purchaser's anxious enquiry hether it was not a fine horse, d exceeding cheap at *forty?* cautious examiner felt him-he aukward predicament owledging he certainly he possessed the advan-*eeing* his way *in* and *out* stable.—SEEING his way or *out!*—Why, what the de-do you mean?—Only that paragon of perfection is *to-y blind!* Was he WARRANTED OUND to you?—No, I bought him "with *all his faults.*" So much for the fashionable mode of purchase, the "fascinating flourish of the hammer, the emulative opposition of the bidders, the political smack of the whip, and the prevalence of EQUESTRIAN *credulity*, so admirably described in a popular and well known publication!"

Mr. TAPLIN'S attendance in town, so frequently announced *paragraphically* in the papers, for the purpose of "giving an opinion upon the *defects* and *diseases* of horses," may be matter of CONVENIENCE to many; but surely his CONSTANT RESIDENCE *in* or *near* the metropolis, is, to the multitude "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

In the exhibition of the present year at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, there are less sporting pieces than we ever remember to have seen. The *Fox Hunt*, with Colonel Thornton's hounds, by *Gilpin*, is a performance of exquisitive taste, and in the arrangement of both *fox* and *hounds* at the moment of his *death*, cannot be exceeded; the critical eye of THE SPORTSMAN constantly accustomed to *reality*, would, however, discover some slight shades of inconsistency between *the size* of the *hounds* and the huntsman's horse; between which there is no great difference, although *one* is almost in the midst of *the other*. It is to be regretted, that the works of this artist are sent too late to obtain a proper situation, and are as consequently placed (from necessity) in a bad light.

Portraits of a Gentleman and Dogs by *Sartorious*, exceed description; *and a couple of Woodcocks*, by *Elmer*, are excellent. The general display, it must be acknowledged is very much inferior to former years.

Mr. HAMOND, amongst others, seems to be retiring from the turf,

turf: MINOS, HIGHLANDER, &c. have undergone the ceremony of *separation* at ALDRIDGE'S; and horses *in*, as well as *out* of training, are now for sale at almost every stable of eminence in the kingdom.

ASCOT HEATH has not only eclipsed, but *totally suppressed* several surrounding races. MAIDENHEAD, BASINGSTOKE, and ODIHAM are *no more;* GUILDFORD and READING have long been in a *decline*, and are now in a *galloping* consumption.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a constant reader of your Miscellany, I flatter myself you will not think me troublesome if I point out to your notice a paragraph which has appeared in most of the daily papers, respecting the *astonishing heroism* of one of our brave countrymen in the engagement between the French and combined armies on the 8th instant, and in which the British guards displayed so much valour. The paragraph I allude to in one paper, runs thus, and in most others to the same purport.

"Ensign Hamilton, of the 3d regiment, had a very narrow escape: a cannon-ball was making directly for his head, but a serjeant who was near him, seeing it, *held up his hand, and altered its direction so much, that it only went through Mr.* HAMILTON'S *hat;* we are sorry to add, that the brave fellow *lost his hand* by this signal proof of duty and heroism."

It is with equal regret, gentlemen, with the rest of my countrymen, and more particularly with those men, whose favourite amusemene is congenial with my own, that I reflect on this unfortunate accident; which if it had not happened, the man being one of our club, we might have had to boast of being possessed of the best hand at *stopping a ball* in the kingdom.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

A KENTISH CRICKETER.

Seven Oaks, May 20.

SPORTING ANECDOTES *of the late* JOHN ELWES, *Esq.*

(*Continued from page* 41.)

MR. Elwes generally travelled on horseback. His first care was to put two or three eggs boiled hard, into his great coat pocket, or any scraps of bread h[e] could find. Baggage he neve[r] took; then, mounting one of hi[s] hunters, his next attention w[as] to get out of London into th[e] road where turnpikes were th[e] least numerous. Next, stoppin[g] under any hedge where he sa[w] grass for his horse, and a li[ttle] water for himself, he wo[uld sit] down and refresh himsel[f and his] animal.

His chief residence at [this peri]od, was at his seat at Mar[cham, in] Berkshire, from whence [he went] to reside at the mansion-h[ouse] of his late uncle, at Stoke, in [Suf]folk.

It was on coming into Suff[olk] that Mr. Elwes first began to keep fox-hounds; and his stable of hunters, at that time, was said to be the best in the kingdom. This was the only instance in his whole life, of his sacrificing money

money to pleasure. But even here, every thing was conducted with the utmost frugality. To modern sportsmen, who recommend warm cloathing and hot stables, his manner of treating his horses may appear singular. As soon as they were perfectly dry from hunting, he always turned them out for two or three hours, if the weather was clear, let the cold be ever so intense. Thus they walked off the stiffness occasioned by fatigue, and preserved their feet: this enabled one of them, he said, to be able to carry him at the advanced age of twenty-two years.

To Mr. Elwes, an inn upon the road and an apothecary's bill were equally subjects of aversion; therefore, when he once received a dangerous kick from one of his horses which fell in going over a leap, nothing could prevail on him to have any assistance. He ode the chase through with his eg cut to the bone; and it was ot till some days afterwards, hen it was feared an amputa-on would be necessary, that he onsented to repair to London, ad part with a few guineas for vice.

e made frequent excursions wmarket, but never en- the turf. A *kindness* which he performed uld not pass away with- mbrance. Lord Abing- o was slightly known to Elwes, in Berkshire, had a match for 7000l. which as supposed he would be iged to forfeit, from an in-bility to produce the sum, though the odds were greatly in his favour. Unsolicited, Mr. Elwes made him an offer of the money, which he accepted, and won the engagement.

On the day this match was to be run, a clergyman had agreed to accompany Mr. Elwes, to see the fate of it. They were to go, as was Mr. Elwes's custom, on horseback, and to set out at seven in the morning. Imagining they were to breakfast at Newmarket, the gentleman took no refreshment. They reached Newmarket about eleven, and Mr. Elwes began to busy himself in enquiries and conversation till twelve, when the match was decided in favour of Lord Abingdon. The divine then expected they should move off to the town, to take some breakfast, but Elwes still continued riding about till three, and then four o'clock arrived, at which time his reverence grew so impatient, that he mentioned something of the *keen air of Newmarket-heath*, and the comforts of a good dinner.—"Very true," replied Elwes, "so here, do as I do," offering him at the same time from his great coat pocket, a piece of an old crushed pancake, which he said he had brought, from his house at Marcham two months before, but "that it was as good as new."

The sequel of the story was, they did not reach home till nine in the evening, when the gentleman was so weary, that he gave up all other refreshment for rest; and Elwes having hazarded seven thousand pounds in the morning, retired happily to bed with the pleasing recollection of having saved *three shillings*.

As Mr. Elwes knew little of accounts, and never reduced his affairs to writing, he was obliged, in the disposal of his money, to trust much to his memory, and to the suggestions of oth r people still more. Hence every person who had a *want* or a *scheme* with an apparent high interest, whether the projector was kna-

vish

vish or honest, it mattered not; all was prey to him; and he swam about like an enormous pike, which, ever voracious and unsatisfied catches at every thing, till it is itself caught. Hence are to be reckoned visions of distant property in America, phantoms of annuities on lives that could never pay, &c. by which it is supposed, during his life, he lost about 150,000l.

Mr. Elwes, from his father Mr. Meggat, had inherited some property in houses in London: to this property he began to add by building, which he increased from year to year, to a very large extent. Great part of Marybone soon called him her founder. Portland-place, and Portman-square, the riding-houses and stables of the life-guards, and buildings too numerous to mention, all rose out of his *pocket;* and the value of his property in houses soon grew so very considerable, that he became, from calculation, *his own insurer.*

He had resided about thirteen years in Suffolk, when, on the appearance of a contest for Berkshire, on the dissolution of parliament, to preserve the peace of the county, he was proposed by Lord Craven. He did not object to the nomination, as he was to be brought in for nothing. All his labour and expence consisted in his dining at the ordinary at Reading, and he got into parliament for about *eighteen-pence!* He now returned to his seat at Marcham, when he relinquished his hounds, and distributed them among some farmers.

Mr. Elwes was approaching the sixtieth year of his age when he thus entered upon public life. Yet preparatory to his appearance at St. Stephen's chapel, he attended constantly, during the races and other public meetings, all the great towns where his voters resided. At the different assemblies he would dance among the youngest to the last, frequently after riding in the rain to the place of meeting, with his shoes attached to his boots, and his bag wig folded in his pocket.

In three successive parliaments Mr. Elwes was chosen for Berkshire, and sat in the house above twelve years. To his honour be it said, that in every vote he gave, he proved himself to be an independent country gentleman, wishing neither post nor rank, wanting no emolument, and being perfectly conscientious.

When Mr. Elwes first took his seat in 1774, the opposition, headed by Mr. Fox, had great hopes he would have been of their party. These gentlemen, however, were disappointed, by his joining that of Lord North, and that from an honest belief that his measures were right: though he would frequently dissent an[illegible] vote as his judgment and integrity led him. Convinced a[illegible] length of the erroneous conduct of Lord North, Mr. Elwes entered into constant opposition [illegible] his measures, till that mini[illegible] was driven from power in [illegible] 1782.

When Lord Shelbu[illegible] into power, Mr. Elwes w[illegible] supporting his administrat[illegible] a time; but not long after, [illegible] voted with Mr. Fox against [illegible] lordship, and thus gave his s[illegible]port to the celebrated coalition [illegible] Lord North and Mr. Fox. This support was contrary to the sense of his constituents, and with this coalition ended the parliamentary life of Mr. Elwes.

During the time he was in parliament, Mr. Pitt was a great favourite of his. Mentioning some years

years after his retirement, his opinions of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, he had his sentiment, always keeping to the *gold colour* of his character: "When I *started* in parliament, Mr. Pitt had not come into public life; but I am convinced he is the minister for the property of his country. In all he says, there are *pounds, shillings, and pence*."

When Mr. Elwes quitted parliament, he was, in the common phrase, "a fish out of water." He had, for some years, been a member of a card-club, at the Mount coffee-house, and by a constant attendance on this meeting, he consoled himself for the loss of his seat. The pay was moderate, and he enjoyed the *fire* and *candle* at a general expence.

Much therefore of his time was passed in the Mount coffee-house; but fortune seemed resolved, on some occasions, to disappoint his hopes, and *force from him* that money which no power [illegible]ould persuade him to *bestow*. He [illegible]till retained some fondness for [illegible]lay, and he imagined he had no [illegible]mall skill at picquet. It was his [illegible]ll luck to meet with a gentleman [illegible]ho thought the same of himself, [illegible] on much better grounds; for [illegible] contest of two days and a [illegible] which Elwes continued [illegible]rseverance which avarice [illegible]re, he rose the loser of a [illegible]t less than *three thousand* [illegible]; which was paid by a [illegible]ight on Messrs. Hoares, and [illegible]ived the next morning. This [illegible]s the last folly of the kind Mr. [illegible]lwes was guilty of.

At length he retired to his seat at Stoke. On his arrival there he remarked "he had lost a great deal of money very foolishly, but that a man grew *wiser* by time.

And now no gleam of favourite passion, or any ray of amusement broke through the gloom of penury. His insatiable desire of saving was become uniform and systematic. He still rode about the country on an old brood mare, (which was all he had left) but then he rode her very œconomically, on the soft turf adjoining the road, without putting himself to the expence of shoes.

In the advance of the season, his morning employment was to pick up chips, sticks, or bones to carry to the fire in his pocket. During the harvest, he would amuse himself with going into the fields to glean the corn on the grounds of his *own tenants*. When he had his river drawn, though sometimes horse-loads of small fish were taken, not one would he suffer to be thrown in again. Game, in the last state of putrefaction, would he continue to eat. In short whatever Cervantes or Moliere have pictured in their most sportive moods of *avarice in the extreme*, was realized or surpassed by Mr. Elwes, though then judged to be worth about *a million*.

The 18th of November, 1789, closed the life of this extraordinary man, who left, by will, (of property and estates not entailed) the sum of 500,000l. to his two natural sons, George and John Elwes, Esqrs.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A NEW musical farce called Sprigs of Laurel, was lately performed at this theatre. The object of this farce is by allusions to the embarkation of the guards, to render it popular. It is attributed to the pen of O'Keefe

O'Keffe, but it does not in the least partake of his whim or eccentricities. We have been so often amused by this writer, that the task of pointing out faults would be irksome. The public owe much to this whimsical author, but the present political trifle would not add a *sprig of laurel* to the worst writer of the age.

We subjoin a specimen of the songs.

AIR—MARY.

When in a garden sweet I walk,
 The charming flowers admiring,
Each nods upon its tender stalk,
 And seems my touch desiring;
Though all of beauties are posses'd,
 Too much to be rejected,
Yet only one for Mary's breast,
 By fancy is selected.
Full conscious of thy faith and truth, [*to Len.*
 No wrong to thee intended,
Ah! should I chuse some other youth, [*to Sin.*
 Be not fond youth, offended; [*to Len.*
The starting tear, the heaving sigh,
 True signs not disregarded,
But by a maid more fair than I,
 Oh! be thy love rewarded.

AIR—SINCLAIR.

Sound trumpets! for fame to Britons belongs
 Midst dreadful alarms.
The guardian of right, and avenger of wrongs;
 Thus sounding to arms.
Hoarse echo double brawls to the loud roaring drum,
 With, come to fate, come;
Let justice the soldier's bold quarrel ordain
 Tho' dy'd all in blood, he's yet free from a stain.
  Then the battle not cease,
  'Tis for glory, for peace.

HAYMARKET.

March 9, was performed a new musical entertainment in two acts, for the first time, called the Mariners. The dramatis personæ of which were as follow;

MEN.

Mr. Indigo	-	Mr. Suett
Mizen	-	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Henry	-	Mr. Dignum
Clover	-	Mr. Sedgwick
Charles	-	Mr. Bland
Flintbourg	-	Mr. Wewitzer
First Seaboy		Miss de Camp
Second Seaboy		Master Welch
Trusty	-	Mr. Maddocks
Landlord	-	Mr. Phillimore
Caustic	-	Mr. Hollingsworth
Chequer	-	Mr. Fawcett.

The rest of the Vocal Characters by Messrs. Caulfield, Danby, Welch, Shaw, &c.

WOMEN.

Sophia	-	Mrs. Crouch
Susan	-	Miss Collins
Bell	-	Miss Heard
Julia	-	Miss Menage

Mariners—Countrymen, &c.

The fable is as follows:

Mr. Indigo, a wealthy old man, has retired to an estate on the western coast of England, and has a daughter under the care of Sophia, who is an orphan daughter of a relation. Harry Welling, his nephew, taking a fancy to Sophia, displeases him, and i[s] sent to Lisbon to divert his aff[ec]tions.—Charles Indigo, hi[s] ... is in the army, and is s[e]... love with Susan, one ... daughters of a neighbou[r]... mer. It is about the time ... ry's expected return from ... that the piece opens, when ... vessel is shipwrecked on the c... near his uncle's house; ... two of the seaboys supplicate ... sistance at Clover's house, wh[o] immediately goes to their relief, and saves Henry Welling's life. Mizen, one of the mariners, has sought relief at the house of Mr. Indigo, who soon discovers it to be the ship by which his nephew was

was expected, but finding that all are saved, goes to his club in the neighbouring village, who are in great anxiety about the landing of the French. The second act opens with the inhabitants learning their military exercise of their neighbour Flintbourgh, the farrier, who prides himself upon having served formerly in the wars in Germany. Sophia now learns from Mizen, that Henry is safe and waits in the garden for his wonted signal. Mizen in his way from Sophia intercepts Charles Indigo endeavouring to force Susan Clover to a post-chaise, and rescues her. Henry is scarcely in the garden with Sophia, before the return of Mr. Indigo, who, warm from his club, is on his knees to Sophia, when his son Charles surprises him, and Harry avails himself of that situation to come forward. This discovery forwards his interest with his uncle, who consents to his union with Sophia, and, sends for Clover to make up a dance. Fanny, who had been disguised as a seaboy to follow her lover Mizen to sea, now discovers Mizen to be safe, when [illegible] returns with Susan to the cot-[illegible]nd unable longer to conceal [illegible]ise from him, discloses [illegible] to him. Charles [illegible]is scheme of running [illegible]usan frustrated, proposes [illegible]e, and thus a tripple alli[illegible] is concluded, and celebrated [illegible]irth and festivity in Mr. [illegible]go's house, which concludes [illegible] petite piece.

This piece consisted of pleasant dialogue, with some temporary points, well received by a numerous and genteel audience.

*** *For the favourite Songs in this Piece, the Reader is referred to our* POETRY.

LAW REPORT.

GUILDHALL, LONDON.

WHEEDER *v.* TIMBRELL, *for crim. con.*

[*The Plaintiff here may be compared to a Sportsman who abandoned his Manor, and yet was for prosecuting a Poacher for taking* Game *which he would have nothing more to do with.*]

THIS action was brought to recover a satisfaction in damages, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff was married in 1774, and had ten children by his wife. They had always lived together in the greatest comfort and happiness, till the year 1790, when they became acquainted with the defendant, who is an exciseman, and the preacher of a dissenting congregation. It was believed that he had seduced the plaintiff's wife by a sermon, from the 1st and 2d verse of the 24th chapter of the book of Deuteronomy. "When a man hath taken a wife, and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favour in his eyes, because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and be another man's wife."

In this case there was no doubt about the adultery, but the existence of it was not sufficiently clear till after the plaintiff and his wife had agreed to separate. Lord Kenyon was of opinion that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, inasmuch as this action was grounded on the loss of the comfort and society of his wife, which could not be supposed to exist after they had agreed to live in a state of separation.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

THE

THE

FEAST OF WIT:

OR,

SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

I REMEMBER (says Mr. Beckford) to have heard an odd anecdote of the late Duke of Richmond, who was very popular in his neighbourhood.—A butcher at Lyndhurst, a lover of the sport, as often as he heard the hounds return from hunting, came out to meet them, and never failed to ask the duke what sport he had had? "Very good, I thank you honest friend."—"Has your grace killed a fox?"—"No, we have had a good run, but we have not killed."——"Pshaw?" said the butcher, looking archly and pointing at him with his finger. This was so constantly repeated, that the duk[e] when he had not killed a fox, u[sed] to say, "*I'm afraid to meet* [the] *butcher.*"

By a mail just arri[ved from the] *Low Countries*, we [learn] that a young lady, in [the] middle of her teens, sh[ut] up a close prisoner in her [cham]ber, because her mamma [refused] to let her decorate herself [with a] seven months' pad, alledging [that] one of *three months'* growth [was] large enough for her in all con[science]. "Does my mother suppose," said the disappointed fair one, "that I can appear in the streets

streets like a *shotten herring*, and see all my acquaintance swaggering and waddling about with their *full rows*."

Other accounts from the *Netherlands, Pais Bais (or Low Countries)* informs us that a young *lady of fashion*, not far from *Portman-square*, being observed, a short time since, to wear her *pad* rather aukwardly, her mother requested to place it more becomingly for her; when, on examination, the *pad* was found so *naturally* placed, that it was in vain to attempt the removal of it. On this discovery the *poor little innocent* confessed, that she procured it at a celebrated milliner's not far out of the line of *New Bond-street*, who deals pretty considerably in these commodities!

It is said there has been but one instance of a lady's complaining f the large size of her *pad*, and gging the maker of it to reduce "—"Your's is a singular case, dam," replied the dealer in proberances,—"*tapping* only can ieve you."

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he pretty, prominent pads, now grace the first circles le fashion, if they have in decency, can cer- ne in precedent.— tor, in one of his mentions the then e of the fashion: "The me I saw a lady dressed in these petticoats, I could rbear blaming her in my hts, for walking abroad en she was so *near her time*, but oon recollected myself out of my error when I found all the modish part of her sex as *far gone* as herself."

The following advertisement, copied verbatim from a London evening paper, may be termed an *unique*:—"William Dursley, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, (name over the door) original patentee of the present fashionable Pads, begs leave to inform the nobility and gentry, that he has just compleated an extensive and curious assortment of Ladies Pads, happily adapted to all ages and sizes, and imitating the picturesque forms of pregnancy in all its months. As several ignorant persons have taken upon them to sell pads, pretended to be W. Dursley's, he thinks it proper to insert this caution: his real Pads may be easily known from others, as being the closest imitation of nature, and the most prominent proofs of *good-breeding*. —His much approved *Twin-pads*, for court dress, may be had as usual. Good allowance to boarding schools, or those who take quantities. Ladies in the country may be accommodated by sending their dimensions and good bills at sight. N. B. Old Pads repaired by the year or month; also bought or exchanged.—— Wanted an assistant in the Pad line.—A lad of good morals will be preferred."

It was said of a person who never dined at home, and who was always speaking ill of other people, that he never opened his mouth but at the expence of his neighbour.

Rigaud was painting a fine woman: when he came to her mouth, he perceived that she endeavoured to make it appear smaller, by contracting it with some violence. "Madam," said the painter, you need not take so much trouble in contracting your

your mouth; if you wish it, I shall leave it out entirely."

Erasmus was reproached by the Pope, for not fasting in Lent.—"My soul," said he, "is truly a Roman Catholic, but unfortunately my stomach is a Protestant."

A lady, who was desperately fond of play, was confessing herself. The priest, among other arguments to dissuade her from gaming, said that she ought to consider the loss of time. "Ah, father," said she, "it is always what vexes me; so much time is lost in shuffling the cards."

The celebrated Florentine physician, Andrea Baccio, who had been stiled the Italian Radcliffe, for his astonishing penetration as to diseases, resembled that singular man also in the blunt method of delivering his sentiments. He was one day called upon to attend a woman of quality: he went, felt her pulse, and asked how old she was? She told him, "upwards of fourscore."—"And how long would you live?" said the enraged physician, quitting her hand, and making the best of his way out of the house.

The congregation of Chorlton-chapel, near Manchester, was, a few Sundays ago, thrown a little out of the high road of gravity, by the following ludicrous circumstance: Two of those sapient personages called church-wardens, after perambulating the village, and terrifying all the stray sheep into the fold (or in other words, with the stern voice of authority driven the children to church) sat down to fuddle their noses over a comfortable mug at one of their own houses, being both publicans; when, having *refreshed*, they hastened to the house of prayer; where, the *workings* of the beer-barrel proving too much for the *workings* of the *spirit*, one of the pair was arrested by the leaden head of Morpheus, and literally fell fast asleep in five minutes. In this state, the church-warden's nose proved a tolerable *pitch-pipe*, and was no bad *bass* to the clerk's counter-tenor. From nasal, however, he proceeded to oral sounds—crying out lustily, several times during the sermon, "*that's right! well done!*" till his brother officer, cramming a pocket handkerchief into his mouth, nearly stopt the poor warden's wind and his eloquence together.

Chester, May 2.—Sunday last, two pair of *turtle doves* took flight from Ingleton to Gretna Green; but by the nimble exertions of some *pouncing hawks*, the *cooing pairs* were overtaken near Shap, and very unpolitely conducted back to their respective homes.

The late Lord Kelly had a very red face. "Pray, my Lord," said Foote to him, one day, "come and look over my garden wal[illegible] my cucumbers are very b[illegible] ward."

Dr. Glynn accosted, [illegible] public walks at Cambr[illegible] lady, whom he did not [illegible] After a polite explanation of so[illegible] objects, to which she seemed [illegible] stranger, he took his leave. [illegible] his enquiring of a friend wh[illegible] she was, he was answered, that she was, a lady of a suspicious character.—"I fancied," said the Doctor, "there was something *Athanasian* in her looks."—"How so?"—"She seemed to be a *Quicunque vult*."

A gen-

A gentleman, who had a short memory, wrote within his pocket book, "Mem.—to mary next Thursday." As a proof that this precaution was not altogether useless, Mr. B——, who had married in the morning, went to bed at night in his usual lodgings. And it is related of the late Mr. Harvest, whose character is drawn by Bickerstaffe, in the comedy of *The Absent Man*, that having appointed a day to be married, he entirely forgot it, and went a fishing.

———

A late Levee was facetiously compared to the state of Jamaica, in which the whites are so outnumbered by the blacks.

———

"The best may err," says an incomparable bard: but how so glaring a blunder as the following could escape the detection of legislators, appears very extraordinary:—A turnpike-act was issued, in which appeared the following clause:—"The trustees to meet to transact business the *first Thesday* in every month, unless it should happen to be on a *Sunday*, and then on the following day."

———

[illegible]ecdote of Sir Godfrey Kneller.
[illegible]bleman bringing some of [illegible]ds to see his son's picture, [illegible]ood staring about the [illegible] look for it, and then [illegible] the painter which it was; [illegible] provoked him, and when [illegible]y were gone, he turned to [illegible]ng, who on such occasions always attended him, and exclaimed—"My God, Bing, I never did paint a liker picture than this young lord; but, by G—d, man, I did put a little sense in his face, and now you see neither his father nor friends know the fool again."

"It was strange," exclaimed a young lady, "to see Miss B——, with a thin maidenly shape on one day, and on the next with a prominence announcing the last stage of pregnancy."—"Not in the least strange," replied another, "for even envy must allow that Miss B—— has a very *quick conception* upon all occasions.

———

A boarding-school Miss in the vicinity of *Marybone* had suddenly mounted a *pad*, which falling into the possession of the governess, was examined, and the contents proved to be a parcel of love letters.—This a new mode of conveying the *mail*.

———

The wittiest aid-de-camp in Ireland, made this retort upon the insolence of office. It is a barbarous absurdity in Ireland for the Lord Lieutenent to be lighted to bed by an aid-de-camp. It so happened that the gentleman in question, attended with one candle only, instead of two. The Lord Lieutenant reproved him for the omission. The aid-de-camp at first thought it was in jest, but soon perceiving by a look, that it was said in earnest, he immediately, with perfect *sang froid*, leant over the banister, and sarcastically said to a footman below, "Here, *fellow-servant*, bring another candle for my lord."

———

When Mr. Baker, the alderman, father of the present member for Herts, was at length prevailed on to go with an address, the old duke of Newcastle, in his vulgar way, pressed him "to accept a title, and be a baronet." Mr. B. steadily resisted, and when the duke, as his last and best importunity, urged, that after this personal offer from the king, it might

might look like a personal offence, Mr. Baker reluctantly thus far yielded—" That he would not be a Baronet: he would have a knight hood merely—For *that* confined the folly to himself, and entailed *no ridicule on his descendants!*"

Mr. Dundas produced a greater laugh against himself a few days ago, in the House of Commons, in the debate on the India Bill, than was excited by Mr. Courtenay some time ago, with "*Wha wants me?*" In stating the fatigues of his official duty, Mr. Dundas said he had no hesitation in confessing that the multiplicity of affairs in which he was unavoidably engaged, rendered his situation truly irksome and difficult. Hour, after hour, from the time he rose in the morning, till hour after hour he went to bed at night, he found that he had "*undertaken a task which he was unable to perform!*"

Mr. Dundas being newly married, the last sentence was caught and perverted to a meaning which at once occasioned the most violent fits of laughter; and to mend the matter, Mr. Sheridan, in the conclusion of his speech, in reply to Mr. Dundas, ironically expressed his sorrow for the Right Honourable Secretary, who candidly confessed that the *Home* department was a task superior to his powers!

Curious Advertisement.—The following is exactly copied from a country paper:

"Wanted for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord, and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join in houshold prayer, look after the horses, and read a chapter in the bible. He must, God willing, rise at seven in the morning, and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands: if he can dress hair, sing psalms, and play at cribbage, the more agreeable.—N. B. He must not be familiar with the maid-servants, lest the flesh should rebel against the spirit, and he should be induced to walk in the thorny paths of the wicked.—Wages 15 guineas a year.

At Hurley, in Berkshire, is the following curious inscription over the door of the parish clerk of that place:—" John Briggs, clerk, draws all sorts of teeth in human plays the violin, shaves and cuts hair, grinds razors, scissars, penknives, takes any thing out of eyes, measures land, and cures the itch out of hand, and many other articles too tedious to mention.—N. B. Likewise makes womans shoes and boots and high shoes and mens shoes and translates."

DOCTORS COMMONS.

HARWOOD *v.* HARWOOD.

DIVORCE.

THIS was a suit inst[illegible] John Harwood, [illegible] his wife, to obtain [illegible] *mensa & thoro*, for adul[illegible]

It appeared by the de[illegible] sworn on the part of Mr. [illegible] wood, that he intermarried [illegible] Harriet his wife in the mon[illegible] June, 1791; that about a [illegible] subsequent to their marriag[illegible] they went to Brighthelmstone, where Mr. Harwood became acquainted with John Atkinson, Esq. who was then a lieutenant in the army, and entertaining a good opinion of him as a gentleman of honour, and virtuous character,

character, he consented that he should acompany Mrs. Harwood to Bath and Bristol, the plaintiff being obliged to come to London on particular business. Mr. Atkinson and Mrs. Harwood accordingly set off together in a post chaise for Bath; but before they arrived at that town, were discovered in a situation together, that left no doubt of a criminal intercourse having taken place between them. This was proved by three maid servants, whose curiosity prompted them to look through the key-hole of the doors of the rooms in which the parties were together at an inn upon the road.

The defence to the suit was a plea of recrimination, and several witnesses were examined to prove, that Mr. Harwood had been guilty of single adultery with two young woman of the Cyprian corps, to whom he had made considerable presents; but this evidence was by no means atisfactory.

The learned judge, after hearng the whole of the case, and he pleadings of the learned advoates on both sides, pronounced a ntence of separation from bed ...d.

... INTELLIGENCE.

... Monday the 8th of April, Mr. Goldham, for a consi... ble bet, rode his hack twenty ...s in fifty-eight minutes and ...uarter, on Sunbury Common. The engagement gave him an hour, and to be done some time within the fortnight after the bet was made; and notwithstanding the road is overmeasured 600 yards, she performed it with so much ease, that Mr. G—— who rides near 11 stone) offered 100 guineas that he rode her twenty miles again in the hour, on the same day. The bets were 3 to 1 against the mare at starting.

Chelmsford, April, 27.—Monday, Mr. Coke gave his annual dinner to the sportsmen of Castle Hedingham, and its vicinity, when a numerous company assembled to testify their attachment to the chase, many of whom were hard run at an early hour, and obliged to *fly cover*. Too much cannot be said in behalf of Mr. Tomlinson, of the Bell Inn, for the excellence of his vivands and wines. Suffice it to say, every thing was conducted in a manner which at once did credit and honour to the worthy chairman, (Mr. Joe Myall) and the noble founder of the feast.

Le cheval savant.—Aylesbury, April 28. On Sunday last, about two o'clock in the morning, a most extraordinary accident happened to a horse belonging to Mr. Richard Cove, of Cranwell, near Waddesdon, Bucks.

The horse slipped his halter off his head at the above hour, and mounted up by a very narrow pair of stairs, into the hay-loft, above the other horses. Having performed this unheard-of feat, and nearly accomplished his design, the floor gave way under his weight and he fell partly through the loft: his body hanging over one of the beams, his legs through the boards, and his head down in the rack. In the violent struggles which he made to release himself from this excruciating situation, he cut and bruised himself so terribly, that when released by the men, his condition was dreadful to behold, and his life was not expected.

The

The horse had finished his ration of hay for that night, and it is very clear from every circumstance, mounted up into the loft with a design of serving a second course in that rack, for the accommoda-tion of himself and his associates of the stable.

PIGEON FLYING.—The second of May, a sweepstakes of forty guineas was flew for by twenty pigeons, the property of members of the Columbarian Society. They were all tossed together at twelve o'clock; and the winner, a blue dragon, belonging to Mr. R. Ward, was shewn at (the house appointed) the St. Luke's Head, Old-str. in one hour and 20 minutes afterward.

Mr. Satchwell's dun carrier who was second best, has frequently come from Newmarket to London in less than three hours.

Friday the 10th instant, Ann Battan was fined in the penalty of twenty pounds, at the Public Office in Bow-street, for stealing and killing a Newfoundland dog; and not being able to pay the same, was committed to the house of correction for six months.

A few days ago, two gentlemen, well known at Lloyd's coffee-house, engaged, for a wager of 1000 guineas, to walk from the Standard in Cornhill, to Guildford, in Surrey, a distance of 30 miles, in seven hours and an half, which they performed with great ease in six hours and twenty minutes; the knowing ones were taken in to a large amount.

One of the bills stolen from Mr. Montolieu and Mr. Howarth, on their return from Newmarket, (*as mentioned in the* SPORTING MAGAZINE *of last month*) was on Saturday the 11th instant, presented at the house of Sir James Esdaile and Co for payment. It was stopt, and such steps have been taken as, it is hoped will lead to the detection of the offender.

Monday, May 13, was decided a wager of fifty guineas between Mr. Stamford and Mr. Ryley, that the latter gentleman's horse, Black Sloven, did not walk 22 miles in four hours, which it performed with ease in eight minutes less than the limited time, on Moulsey Hurst.

This horse, in November, 1721, won a match, by walking 20 miles in 3 hours and 41 minutes, against that celebrated pedestrian James Cotterell, on which very considerable bets were made; it being the general opinion, that no horse in England was able to walk either five miles, or five hundred, with any man who accustomed himself to this kind of exercise

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Curious Cricket-match.—A youn[g] nobleman of great notoriet[y] the *haut ton*, has made a[...] of a singular nature with the *would-be* member[s ...] Jockey Club, for a c[...] sum of money, to be p[...] Greenwich pensioners on [...] heath, sometime in the pre[sent] month. The 11 on one side to have only one arm each; a[nd] both their legs; and the othe[r] are to have both their arms, and only one leg each. The nobleman has not at present made his election, whether he means to back the legs or the wings; but the odds are considerably in favour of the latter.

Cricket.—On Monday and Tuesday the 13th and 14th inst. was played, in Lord's Ground, Mary-le-bone, a grand match of cricket, between six gentlemen and five players, of Eaton, against six gentlemen and five players of Westminster, for 500 guineas.

EATON.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Earl Winchelsea, b Nichol, Esq.	9	c Ray	13
A. Smith, Esq. C. Louch, Esq.	21	b Fennex	2
Mellish, Esq. b Fennex	3	b Capt. Cumb	0
Walpole, Esq. b Capt. Cumb	1	c Nichol, Esq.	0
Tyson, Esq. run out	14	c Gouldham, Esq.	3
Mr. Sale c Dehany, Esq.	2	b Capt. Cumb	0
Bulling c Nichol, Esq.	21	c Welch, Esq.	27
Lord run out	18	c Sylvester	5
Turner b Capt. Cumb	2	b Ditto	0
Bedster not out	15	b Fennex	7
Graham b Capt. Cumb	25	not out	0
Byes	6	Byes	1
Total	137	Total	58

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Nichol, Esq. b Lord	17	run out	0
Dehany, Esq. c Bedster	5	b Lord	22
Freemantle, Esq. b Lord	1	c Ditto	1
Capt. Cumb b Bulling	9	b Earl of Winchelsea	15
G. Louch, Esq. b Lord	1	b Lord	30
Welch, Esq. run out	7	c Walpole, Esq.	4
Rutton, Esq. b Bulling	8	c Bedster	9
ouldham, Esq. b Ditto	8	not out	10
Lord	0	b Bulling	0
r c Bedster	0	b Lord	11
ot out	1	b Bulling	3
Byes	1	Byes	6
Total	50	Total	111

A match of cricket will be played at Broadhalfpenny, on the th of June. The Hambledon, eleven, against twenty-two of ertfordshire and Essex. Numerous bets are already laid on this match.

On Wednesday, May 22, and the following day, a grand match was played, in Lord's Ground, Mary-le-bone, between eight gentlemen of the Mary-le-bone Club, with Boxall, T. Walker, and Robinson, against the County of Middlesex, for Five Hundred Guineas.

MARY

MARY-LE-BONE CLUB.

	First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
T. Walker	c Fennex	10	b Lord	29
Boxall	b Lord	14	n Fennex	11
Robinson	hit wicket	9	not out	2
Capt. Cumb	not out	30	c Bedster	1
Earl Winchelsea	b Fennex	0	b Turner	0
Nicholl, Esq.	b Lord	0	b Ditto	3
A. Smith,	b Ditto	3	b Ditto	1
G. Louch, Esq.	b Ditto	3	b Ditto	15
G. Dehany, Esq.	b Ditto	0	c Ditto	6
Welsh, Esq.	b Ditto	3	run out	0
Scott, Esq.	b Ditto	4	b Turner	5
	Byes	4	Byes	4
	Total	80	Total	93

MIDDLESEX.

	First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Bedster	run out	13	c Nichol, Esq.	4
Graham	b T. Walker	17	c A Smith, Esq.	0
Ray	b Ditto	2	not out	3
Fennex	c Nicholl, Esq.	5	c T. Walker	3
Butler	b T. Walker	3	b Boxall	0
Lord	c A. Smith, Esq.	3	c T. Walker	2
Goldham, Esq.	run out	3	b Boxall	36
Dale	b Boxall	0	b T. Walker	3
Turner	b Ditto	2	b Boxall	[illegible]
Martin	c. T. Walker	5	c T. Walker	1[illegible]
Silvester	not out	4	b Boxall	[illegible]
	Byes	2	Byes	[illegible]
	Total	61	Total	[illegible]

Thursday the 16th instant, Mr. Woolsley's b. m. by Tandem, rode by Mr. Chichester, beat Mr. Smith's b h. by Jugurtha, rode by himself, 11st. each, one mile on Lansdown, near Bath, 100gs. A good race won by a trifle.

Public-office, Bow-street. —John Wiltshire was brought to the above office, and charged before William Addington, Esq. on suspicion of having committed divers footpad and other robberies; likewise of having been concerned with others in robbing on the 11th of April last M[illegible] Howarth and Montol[illegible] and notes to the am[illegible] teen hundred poun[illegible] boy who drove th[illegible] which the above gent[illegible] then robbed, deposed, [illegible] after he had passed the [illegible] faced Stag, on Epping Fore[illegible] was stopped by a man wh[illegible] believes to be the prisoner, [illegible] threatened to shoot him if he [illegible] not stop; that the prisoner then went to the chaise-door, at which one of his companions were standing, and during the time they were robbing the gentlemen,

men, he heard one of them say, "*Damn it, Shoot Montolieu!*"

The prisoner was also charged by Mr. Roland Burdon with stopping him on the 17th of April last, and robbing him of his watch and twenty-five guineas.

*** *As all anecdotes and observations are precluded from our* RACING CALENDAR, *in order to preserve a distinct and accurate statement of the Races, such occurrences as take place at any of them, will be given in our* SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—*The following were received from Epsom.*

EPSOM, *May* 18.—Tuesday the Derby Stakes were decided here, in the presence of as numerous a company as ever appeared upon a course. The Prince came at half past twelve, and, in a few minutes afterwards, the race began; the horse called 'brother to Precipitate,' belonging to Lord [illegible]gremont, was so much the favou[illegible]te, that there were nearly even [illegible]ts upon him against the *field*. [illegible] began with the lead, but at [illegible]e first turn, was pushed by Sir [illegible]rdinando Poole's horse Waxey, [illegible]ich, during all the remainder of [illegible] course, was the easy winner. [illegible] at starting, were from [illegible] 100 to 10 against Sir [illegible] and in the betting-[illegible]sall's the horse was [illegible]ght of, that he had [illegible]mentioned.

[illegible]nando has two colts out [illegible] mare by Pot8o's, and [illegible] the name of *Waxey*, to dis[illegible]sh him from his brother, [illegible]d *Mealy*.

[illegible]n the race, which followed, [illegible]or a 50l. plate, a dreadful accident happened. After Mr. O'Kelly's horse, Exciseman, had passed the winning-post, a gentleman's servant, on horseback, crossed the course, and from the violence with which the two horses met, Arnold, the rider of Exciseman, was thrown. Among his wounds is a broken thigh. As he passed over the horse's back, his spur tore the animal from the flank to the shoulder. The offending fellow escaped, unpunished; for he, forsooth, had meant no harm.

Sir John Lade was at the races in a loose undress of blue and white striped *trowsers*, and puzzled the crowd to tell, whether he was the *Captain* of a *Privateer*, or an *Ambassador* from the *Great Mogul*.

Sporting Anecdote.—In the first heat for the Maiden Plate, at Chester Races, on the 29th of April, the horses had not run the second mile, before one of the jockies (Wm. Peert) who rode the Duke of Hamilton's colt, was thrown into the most embarrassed and dangerous situation, by the saddle slipping from under him; in which dilemma the poor fellow, his feet having quitted the stirrups, actually supported the saddle with one hand for more than two miles, and in this perilous state won the heat!—His exertions were rewarded by a subscription purse from the company.

Stamford, May 18.—The main of cocks at Chester races, between the gentlemen of Cheshire (Sunley, feeder) and Leicestershire (Lister, feeder) for 20gs a battle, and 500gs the main, was won by the former, having 19 in the main, and the latter only 10.—The byes consisted of 14 battles, 9 of which were won by Cheshire, and 5 by Leicestershire.—Not less than 20,000l. is said to have been depending on the above main!

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

Fro the SPORTSMAN's MAGAZINE.

To one who asked the Author how to preserve Health.

I AM no doctor, why apply to me?
Galen and I may chance to disagree.
No Æsculapian secrets make me free.
Beside, mankind are now so selfish grown,
They ask a friend's advice, and take their own:
Yet—stay—your father was my friend sincere,
But for the bottle he had still been here;
Brandy and Hollands burnt his thread of life:
You found his gold, and widowhood his wife.
Of this no more; be't mine the son to save
From foul excesses, and an early grave.
Up to the mountains, boy, at early morn,
Just when the huntsman winds his cheerful horn;
While the lark warbles forth his matins gay,
And soars to meet the golden beams of day.
Well mounted, follow where the sly fox flies,
For the grand base of life is EXERCISE!
The fluids circulate, the spirits rise,
While pleasures revel in the sportsman's eyes.
From toil return'd, how sweet the cup to kiss,
But let not Circe dash the rising bliss.
Again I say, Lorenzo, shun excess,
A horrid Nidus pregnant with distress;
Some simple vivand uncorrupt, is best,
Put by the stew with poignant sauces drest,
Kickshaws and trifles is the Gallic plan—
Good beef and porter suit the Englishman.
His nervous system by such food is brac'd,
By Gallic slops the British fram[…] grac'd.
The racking gout shall never […] joints
Of him whose bev'rage teem[…] vert's pints.
Strong burning draughts but sap […] prime,
And cut off many a score before their t[…]
While those, content with barley's whol[…] some cheer,
Enjoy in latest life a happy year.
Survey unpang'd in age, their conduct pass'd,
And like a full ripe acorn fall at last.
Pride laughs at this, and scouts me for a fool,
Experience teaches---Pride dislikes her school.
Let fops with ladies lisp o'er slops of tea,
The wholsome joint, and Calvert's wine for me.

With

With sloth let fribbles doze at noon, or dream,
Health loves at morn to meet the solar beam,
Refresh'd, Lorenzo, idleness avoid,
Be still the body or the mind employ'd.
Peruse some author, or some theme indite,
Or bring forth modest merit to the light.
Relieve some neighbour bent with galling woe,
And teach the heart the highest bliss to know.
Let not a sun arise when you can say
I scorn the conduct of a yesterday.
If you at eve should some choice friend invite,
And wine must be the bev'rage for the night,
Well know the vintage, for the vintner knows
To poison blockheads with the wine of sloes;
Good wine enriches, helps the soul to think,
Milk of old age, if moderate we drink;
Keep no late hours, or any such invite,
Who, wanting prudence, turn the day to night.
In spight of fashion, and what fools advise,
Go soon to bed, and with the dawn arise.
Still dash the meadows with the faithful hound,
And thus your mind and body shall be sound:
Heed not what interested knaves advise,
Be this your regimen—the rest despise.
Experience teaches what with pride I tell,
For half a centum it has serv'd me well.
While all who know me will this truth allow,
I credit nature with a healthful brow;
With spirits cheerful as the birds I sing,
Sans gout! *sans* stone! *sans* cough! *sans* every thing!
[illegible] Lorenzo if you heed my words,
[illegible] Christmas with a leash of birds.

T. N.

PROLOGUE

To the New Comedy of

HOW TO GROW RICH.

Written by R. T. Fitzgerald, Esq.

WHILE jarring discord flies this happy land,
And whig and Tory shake each other's hand;
Proud to display the flag of Britons' pride,
And hoist The Union on their country's side;
That nobler banner of our nation's fame,
Unstain'd by cruelty, unknown to shame
Still may it rise triumphant o'er the wave,
The signal both to conquer and to save!
While England's sons in gallant bands advance,
To hurl just vengeance on perfidious France;
And adverse parties zealously unite
For freedom's cause, and freedom's King to fight.
Our author, loyal, though not bred to arms,
Has for his own concerns some slight alarms.
He shakes his head, and owns he sometimes fears
The muse of smiles may join the muse of tears;
Together read the sweet pathetic page,
And banish joke and laughter from the stage;
'Till comedy, quite sentimental grown,
Doffs her light robe, to wear the tragic gown.
Draws from the virgin's breast, hysteric sighs,
And thinks to weep is all the use of eyes.
Still may each rival muse her pow'r maintain,
With smiles Thalia best supports her reign.
To start the tear or palpitate the heart,
Justly demands her *sisters nobler art*!
Each has her charms, and while to nature true,
Each finds impartial advocates in you.
If these fair rivals, jealously forget,
Should once embrace, and tie the friendly knot
Mirth must retire, and hide her dimpled face,
Convuls'd with laughter at the strange embrace;
Our bard discarded, must his jokes forego,
And Vapid's frolic yield to Werter's woe!
The author's prospects bear a brightier hue,
Should his light scenes be now approv'd by you.
'Twas you who taught his earliest hopes to soar;
Be still his patrons, as you've been before!
Acquitted often by this generous court,
He dares, once more, rely on your support.

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

SPOKEN BY MR. LEWIS.

BEHOLD the hero, who, with motives sinister,
Thought he had got the daughter of the minister;
Thought too of getting from the nuptial feast
Twenty young privy counsellers at least;

Now

Now wife must be content if we can dish up
A little alderman, or tiny bishop——
Dad is a minister, but of a sort
That look for better places than at court;
Our new relations now will flock by dozens—
I shall be teaz'd to death by cassoc'd cousins—
Dear Coz, accept my pray'r and my thanksgiving—
You live but to do good—Give me that living—
A motley group we are of saints and sinners,
No birth-day suits, no ministerial dinners?
Dinners indeed we have, with classic gig,
Back-gammon, fine October, and a pig;
But where's the levee troup, who fag and drudge it,
The scrip, the loan, the omnium and the budget?

All would grow great like me, yet all despise
The humble path which led them first to rise—
The purse proud tradesman, bred at Norton-Falgate,
Grows tir'd of city feasts, and clubs at Aldgate;
Madam, his lady, too, is *sick* at heart,
With gaping daily in a Thames-street cart.
'My spouse,' she cries, let's move to Grosvenor-square,
You'll soon be better, DUCK, in better air;
Then we shall see fine folks and have fine routs—
One can't get *nothing* tasty hereabouts;
Vitels are coarse, and company quite *coarserer*,
And your poor cough grows *worserer* and *worserer*.'

Pert miss and master, scions of the stock,
With equal rhet'ric urge the parent *block*;
'Father,' cries DICKY, 'lets live near St. James's—
Pall Mall and Piccadilly! there the game is!
We get no money here—there's none to lend—
The city's now as bare as t'other end!
Nothing but paper—that indeed is plenty!
But not a guinea cash—I'll hold you twenty—
Suppose this charming party fix'd and settled,
Staring at belles high plum'd, and bucks high mettled;
Miss undertakes to school her boist'rous brother,
Aided by hints from her sagacious mother.

"Now DICKY, since the guards abroad are gone,
Copy the smarts, and you may pass for one—
Have at your knees long strings and little buckles,
With scarlet waistcoat, sleeves below your knuckles;
Have a great coat, scarce half way down your back,
Your chin quite buried in a muslin sack!
Have—tho' for shirt there's no great need of any,"
"Have—a fig's end," cries DICK, "go teach your granny;
Mind your own dress, your gauzes and your gingums,
Your two-inch waist, and all your bunch of thingums!
A man may marry now without much fear—
His wife's shape won't be spoil'd within the year;
You sail like smuglers for illicit trading.
Under false colours, with false bills of lading."—
"What lading, brother?" "Why, the PAD, Miss Sophy;
I've made a seizure, and see here's the trophy." [TAKES *out a pad*.

One word, one bard—ourselves to recommend—
We wish to laugh, but never to offend.

FAVOURITE SONGS,

In the Musical Entertainment of THE MARINERS.

AIR. MR. SEDGWICK.

THE true son of Neptune's a friend to the bowl,
And exults in the heart-cheer[illegible]
Averse to a calm, 'tis the joy o[illegible]
To keep all its billows in moti[illegible]
Tho' you reel to and fr[illegible]
You're safe, we all kn[illegible]
If a plenty of sea-room you're [illegible]
So charge to the brim, [illegible]
That your spirits may sw[illegible]
'Tis the water that's shallow you're lo[illegible]

AIR.—MRS. BLAND.

As frowning o'er the troubled deep,
The clouds of night are sailing.
And sea-gulls o'er its bosom sweep,
The rising tempest hailing;
The bleak wind thro' the shrouds will sing,
The sea-boy to his pillow;
And lull him as its ruder wing
Impels the rolling billows.

FINALE.

FINALE.

INDIGO AND CHORUS.

The village steeple tells
  Each deed of England's fame
In roundelay its rustic bells
  The hearty joy proclaim.
    Ding, dong, bell,
  The merry peal resounding,
    Ding, dong, bell.

How oft' the ancient tower
  Has rock'd with merry glee,
And echo'd many a sprightly hour
  To shouts of victory,—
    Ding, dong, bell.

" The golden days of old
  " Their frequent triumph knew;
" And as the tale was proudly told,
  The chimes exulted too.
    Ding, dong, bell.

For many a conquest more
  The chearful notes shall ring,
And oft' the table's honest roar,
  Its heartfelt concert bring.
    Ding, dong, bell.

AIR.

Why swells my wavy burnish'd grain,
  When autumn pours her rays begin?
Why in my laughing goblet flows
  The foaming juice of Britain's vine?

Tis that beneath my humble shed
  The stranger may a welcome know;
And at the humble board I spread,
  The sinking heart with joy may glow.

T THE WINDLASS,

FAVOURITE SONG,

MR. DIBDIN.

l hands, ahoy, to the anchor,
our Friends and relations to go.
bers and cries—Devil thank her!
l soon take another in tow.
breeze, like the Old One, will hick us
  About on the boistrous main;
And one day, if death does not trick us,
  Perhaps we may come back again.
With a will-ho then pull away, jolly boys!
  At the mercy of fortune we go;
We're in for't; then, damme, what folly, boys,
  For to be down hearted, yo-ho!

Our boatswain takes care of the rigging,
  More speciously when he gets drunk;
The bobstays supply him with swigging—
  He the cables cuts up for old junk;
The studding-sail serves for his hammock,
  With the clueline, he brought him his call,
While ensigns and jacks in a mammock,
  Are sold to buy trinkets for Poll.——
With a will-ho, &c.

Of the purser, this here is the maxim—
  Slops, grogs, and provision, he sacks;
How he'd look if you was but to ax him
  With the captain's clerk who 'tis goes snacks:
Oh! he'd find it another guess story,
  That would bring his bare back to the cat,
Should his majesty's honour and glory
  Just only be told of that.—
With a will-ho, &c.

The chaplain's both holy and godly,
  And sets us for heaven agog;
Yet, to my mind, he looks rather oddly,
  When he's fwearing and drinking of grog.
When he took on his knee Betty Bowzer,
  And talk'd of her beauty and charms,
Cry'd I, " which is the way to heav'n now, sir?"—
" You dog," says the chaplain, " her arms!"——
With a will-ho, &c.

The gunner's a dev'l of a lubber,
  The carpenter can't fish a mast'
The surgeon's a lazy land lubber,
  The master can't steer if he's ask't;
The lieutenants conceit are all wrapt in,
  The mates hardly merit their flip,
And there's never a swab but the captain
  Knows the stem from the stern of the ship.——
With a will-ho, &c.

Now, fore and aft, having abus'd them,
  Just all for my fancy and gig,
Could I find any one that ill-us'd e'm,
  Damn me but I'd tickle his wig;
Jack never was known for a railer;
  'Twas fun ev'ry word that I spoke,
For the sign of a true hearted sailor
  Is—to give and to take a good joke.

With a will-ho, then pull away, jolly boys!
  At the mercy of fortune we go.
We're in for't; then, damme, what folly, boys,
  For to be down-hearted, yo-ho!